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WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE CURRENCY POLICY FOR THE CAMPAIGN STILL UNDISCOVERED—A COMMITTEE OF SEARCH TO BE NAMED—SOME OF THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY SENATOR THURMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Democratic caucus to-night was largely attended by members of the House and Senate. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presided, Mr. Lamar being indisposed. The early part of the evening was consumed in discussing the propriety of appointing a committee to prepare a bill to be reported at a subsequent meeting, the point at issue being the number which should constitute the committee. Senator Thurman, who entered late, was called upon to express his views, and proceeded to make a long speech upon the general subject of finance, and the importance of agreeing upon some measure. He said there were but two propositions to consider in solving the question. One was the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, without offering anything in its place. The other was to supplement the repeal with a measure upon which the Democratic Party can go before the country in the Presidential campaign. He believed that unconditional repeal would be fatal, and advocated the adoption of a measure looking to resumption upon which the party could agree. In reply to a question he stated that a measure providing for the payment of one-fourth the Customs duties in greenbacks might be acceptable, but thought it would be better to leave all the details of a bill to the committee to be appointed. Discussion followed upon the manner of constituting the committee, some advocating the appointment of one from each State. Finally, it was agreed to create a committee of thirteen, nine to be of the House and four of the Senate, the Chairman to appoint it. The caucus adjourned at 11:20, to meet next Thursday night to hear the committee's report.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

COMMENTS UPON MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH—THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP—A BILL MAKING RAILROAD LANDS LIABLE FOR LOCAL TAXATION AGREED UPON IN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Committee on Pacific Railroads was not called to meet to-day, as was expected yesterday, so that no more progress has been made in the Texas Pacific Subsidy bill. Pains will be taken to secure the final action of the committee before next Wednesday, so that the bill can be reported to the House on that day.

Mr. Blaine's speech in the House to-day was very attentively listened to by all the members and by full galleries. It has been the topic of discussion since adjournment, and is regarded on all hands as a strong and unanswerable argument for honest money. Mr. Blaine declared emphatically and unequivocally for the resumption of specie payments, and one of the most forcible parts of his speech was the demonstration that the commerce of the country is ruled by the gold standard, whether our paper money is redeemable in gold or is at a discount. Of course, everything which Mr. Blaine does is discussed with reference to the Presidency nomination, and the Eastern hard money men all consider that the speech has improved his chances for the nomination. There are a few men from the West, however, who, following the prejudices of their sections, think that this speech has done him harm.

Some Republican Senators who favor Pinchback's admission, fearing he may be rejected, and desiring to preclude the election of another person by the present Legislature of Louisiana, are disposed to favor a postponement of the vote on Pinchback's admission until after the 4th of March next, the day upon which the Legislature will adjourn sine die. There was some talk to-day among Republican Senators of calling a caucus to-morrow to consider this proposition. Other Republican Senators hold that justice to the State of Louisiana, which has been deprived for two years of representation, as well as justice to Pinchback, demands that the question be determined without further procrastination. Pinchback himself is not favorable to further postponement, and wants to be relieved of suspense by by an early vote upon his case. Senator Morton will oppose any further delay, and when the question again comes up, unless its disposition is determined on in caucus, will insist upon continuing the session of the Senate until a vote can be taken.

The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report a bill making the lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Companies liable to local taxation from the time such lands are earned by the companies. These lands are set apart for the use of the companies upon the completion and acceptance of each section of their respective roads. The practice of the companies has been to permit the lands to stand without patent, and upon effecting a sale of any portion of them to issue a patent to the purchaser, who immediately becomes liable for local taxation. Under this practice millions of acres are to-day owned by these companies upon which no local taxes are paid, while private parties who purchase lands from the Government become liable for local taxes from the date of purchase. The bill agreed to by the committee to-day will require these companies to pay such taxes as are imposed by local authorities from the time when the lands are transferred to them by the Government, in pursuance of the act of Congress. This is an old question, the equities of which have been much discussed, and a bill of the same kind has been several times pressed without result.

The Committee on Ways and Means at its meeting to-day discussed the Hawaiian Treaty bill, but postponed final action till next Tuesday. The delay seems to have been caused by the absence of some of the members quite as much as by the desire to discuss the bill, and it is believed that the final vote will be taken at the next meeting. It is probable, though not quite certain, that the committee will agree to report the bill favorably.

Senatar Logan to-day received from Chicago, by telegraph, a memorial from a large number of leading merchants, praying for the concurrence of the Senate in the House bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and suggesting that an amendment be adopted making the repeal go into effect July 1, 1876, instead of Jan. 1, 1877. The list of signers was headed by Field, Leiter & Co. and Farwell & Co.

The executive council of the National Board of Trade held a meeting to-day at Willard's Hotel, and decided to call an extra meeting of the board at New-York on the 10th of June next. President Frailey and Charles Randolph, the Secretary of the Board, will have a hearing before the Committee on Banking and Currency, in regard to the currency question, within a few days. At the convention in Philadelphia last June instructions were given them to recommend immediate legislation by Congress toward carrying into effect the Resumption act of 1875. They will also have a hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means to advocate a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The action of the Senate to-day illustrates the difficulty of predicting on one day what it will do the next. Last night, when the body adjourned, it was supposed that the vote on the Centennial bill was about to be taken, and no one expected that much time would to-day be consumed in debate. On the contrary, Mr. Norwood opened to-day with a long speech in opposition to the bill, taking the same ground as several members of the House, that a strict construction of the Constitution prohibits Congress from making such an appropriation. He spoke most of the time to empty benches, for Senators care very little to hear anything about strict construction. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, spoke in favor of the bill, and the Senate then went into executive session without action. It is now thought that the vote will be taken to-morrow, but it is somewhat uncertain.

A COURTEOUS RETORT.

A COLORED CONGRESSMAN'S REPLY TO HIS COLLEAGUE—AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The debate on the Diplomatic bill was begun this morning by Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi. He spoke for a half hour only, and in reply to some of the charges made by Mr. Singleton in a speech several days ago, in respect to the dreadful taxation and carpet-bag rule in Mississippi. Mr. Lynch is a man of very considerable ability, and the opening of his speech was framed with a good deal of skill. Mr. Singleton at first took a front seat, and was listening attentively to Mr. Lynch, when the latter stated that, instead of Mississippi office-holders being carpet-baggers, nine-tenths of them were Southern men. Mr. Singleton immediately arose and made a point blank contradiction of this assertion. Lynch replied quickly and quietly that he regretted that his colleague was not better informed. This retort, as much from its manner as its matter, was greeted with a laugh from all parts of the House, and Mr. Singleton, with an air of offended dignity, immediately retired, without further reply, to his own seat in the rear of the hall. For a Southern gentleman of the old style to be suppressed so effectually by a Southern man of color was an incident which greatly amused the House, and not least of all some of Mr. Singleton's own Democratic colleagues.

THE CASH IN THE TREASURY.

ACTUAL AMOUNT ON HAND IN THE SEVERAL MINTS AND DEPOSITORIES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS HOURS JAN. 22.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House of Representatives' to-day, in response to the resolution of Jan. 31, a detailed statement showing the actual amount of cash on hand in the Treasury, the several depositories, and Mints. The account is as follows: Minor coins, $74,762 17; fractional currency, $8,755,655 44; national bank notes, $5,123,730 41; legal tender notes held on special deposit for the payment of certificates of deposit issued under sections 5,193 and 5,194 of the Revised Statutes, and for the redemption of notes of the national banks failed and in liquidation, and for reducing the circulation, $59,750,756 75; other legal-tender notes, $17,608 648 26; gold coin, $44,659,128 24; gold bullion, $10,254,409 59; silver coin, $11, 202,258 60; silver bullion, $4,146,932 67; gold notes and certificates, $8,787,761; coupons, $7,007,325 56; called bonds and interest thereon, $11,311,685 65; checks, funded loan of 1881, $63,543 68; registered interest, $582,508 50; exchange drafts, $350,500; one and two years notes, $5,837 33; redeemed certificates, $70,000; vouchers, Speaker's certificates, $156,475; metal fund, in Mint, currency, $50,000; unavailable, $816,078 38. Total, $190,778,043.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR AN INVESTIGATION BY THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT LARGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—An important movement has been formally begun here in Massachusetts to investigate the Beecher scandal. A committee was recently sent from the Congregational Church in Andover, the seat of the Theological Seminary, and which is connected with the Seminary, to consult with different Congregational churches in New-Haven, New-York and Brooklyn, in regard to the advisability of a movement by the Congregational churches to have the Beecher scandal thoroughly investigated by an Ecclesiastical Council. Leading members of the denomination in different parts of the country have urged the Andover Church, as a representative of the body, to take the initiative in the matter. The committee on their return reported in favor of such action, and consequently, at their weekly meeting last night, a committee was appointed to prepare and send a letter of invitation to the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn to unite with this Church in calling such a council to determine the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher of the charges preferred against him. The letter has been drawn up and approved, and was mailed to-night. Should Plymouth Church refuse to unite in calling such a council, the church at Andover will probably unite with one or more churches of the denomination in repeating the invitation, and should Plymouth Church still persist in its refusal, an ex parte council will probably be called. The leading minds in this movement express their determination to go to the bottom of the matter, if possible, and clear up for all time the mystery surrounding this case.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Among the Congregational churches of the West which have declined to attend the Church Council at the invitation of Plymouth Church are the Plymouth and the Leavitt Street Churches of Chicago, and the First Church of Fond du Lac, Wis. Among those accepting are the Forty-seventh Street Church, Chicago; Olivet Church, Milwaukee; Congregational Church, Moline, Ill., and the Congregational Church of Madison, Wis.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Plymouth Church, of Portland, Me., will attend the Advisory Council.

The North Church, of Portsmouth, N. H., declines to attend.

The Central Congregational Church at Lynn has declined the invitation to participate in the council. The South Congregational Society at Salem have reversed their former action and have voted to decline the invitation of Plymouth Church.

RUTLAND, Feb. 10.—The church at Rutland, Vt., accepts the invitation to the Council at Brooklyn, and will send its Pastor, Rev. J. G. Johnson, and S. B. Pettingill, editor of the *Herald*, as delegates.

OSWEGO, Feb. 10.—The church of Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y., has accepted the invitation to join the council, and has elected a delegate.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Brevet Brig. Gen. John K. Murphy died in this city to-day. He served in the war of 1812, and commanded the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment in the late war.

WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

PROSECUTION OF GEN. BABCOCK.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS ON THE STAND—HIS DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE DEFENDANT—A STRONG TECHNICAL POINT OVERRULED BY THE COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The proceedings in the Babcock trial to-day were marked with unusual interest, the great sensation being the introduction of Abijah M. Everest on the witness stand. Everest is the ex-Ganger who fled to Europe in 1875 to escape arrest for complicity in the great conspiracy. He was the last Collector of the Ring. The Government Attorney, knowing him to be a very valuable witness, opened negotiations for his return, and about the 1st of January he landed in America, with an assurance on the part of the Government that he would not be molested if he would appear as a witness in the whisky cases when called upon. For obvious reasons Everest has been kept hid away from public gaze since his return, and on that account he has acquired the title of the "Mysterious Witness." It is quite probable that he knows more of Ring matters than any other man. His testimony to the effect that he mailed a $500 bill from Joyce to Babcock is the first direct evidence against Babcock. Everest's manner while detailing his part in the transaction was candid, plain-spoken, and apparently truthful, his answers on cross-examination only serving to make his testimony more startling and effective. The effect upon the jury was quite noticeable. The decision of Judges Dillon and Treat, overruling the objection made by defendant's counsel to the admissibility of the evidence, is regarded as showing the determination of the court to ignore as far as possible all technical rules, and admit everything that will throw light on the cases. It is understood that the prosecution will on to-morrow introduce some strongly corroborative testimony showing that sums of money were mailed to Babcock periodically. One of the witnesses now here from Washington will testify to having seen Babcock in possession of an envelope addressed to him in Joyce's handwriting, and marked "personal," identifying it with the envelope described by Everest. The District Attorney stated to-day that before the prosecution is done they will establish as strong a case against Babcock as there was against Joyce.

The crowd inside the court-room to-day was greater than ever, though not so many were collected around the entrances to the building, people curiously inclined having learned from experience that they can neither see nor hear anything unless they go early and secure a seat. The eagerness of the public to get the news at the earliest practicable hour is noted in the enormous sale of evening papers. Each of the evening publications issue extra editions, and the morning papers also print afternoon editions. The attorneys for the defense are reported to be considerably demoralized by the ruling of Judge Dillon in relation to Everest's testimony. They had made the most elaborate preparations in advocacy of their objection, and were confident that the voluminous array of authorities which they produced would carry the point. The interrogatories propounded to President Grant were forwarded to Washington by to-day's mail.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—In the trial of Gen. Babcock to-day the first witness put upon the stand was William J. Bassett, a Ganger, in the "Ring." Bassett testified as to the operations which came under his observation in 1874 and the Winter of 1875; he acknowledged that, acting under instructions from superior officers, he connived at frauds while at Bevis & Frazer's rectifying-house, and used to find on Saturday evenings an envelope in his overcoat pocket containing from $100 to $200. Two whisky-barrel heads, with the ganger's stamps upon them, were produced in court, and the stub-books from which the stamps were taken. On comparison, it was found that in each case the stamp on the barrel registered the contents at forty-six and a half proof gallons, while the corresponding stub reported only five proof gallons to the Collector for taxation. The witness explained what is known among the revenue officials as form No. 122, and told how the disposition of illicit whisky was covered at the rectifying houses.

Mr. Bassett was followed on the stand by Abijah M. Everest, who testified that he became the collector for the Ring in August, 1874, and continued to act as such until the seizures in May, 1875. The collections during that time ran as follows each week: Ulrici's distillery, $1,000 to $2,700; Bingham's, $500 to $1,500; Jouett's, $500 to $1,100; Bevis & Fraser's, $1,000 to $2,700. Coming down to the Spring of 1875, either late in February or early in March, Everest said Joyce once sent him to the Sub-Treasury with a package of $1,000 in small bills to get two $500 bills; he brought them back, and Joyce put them in an envelope and told him to take them across the street and put them in the letter-box; witness said he did so. He was then asked if he had observed the directions on the letters? Before he could answer the defense interposed an objection, claiming that the prosecution were now trying to show that Babcock's name was on the letters, and that the evidence was not competent. A long argument ensued. Judge Krum said; "This evidence is incompetent because it is presumptive, and is intended to show that the envelopes, or one of the envelopes, was addressed to the defendant. At this stage of the case it is intended to establish the conspiracy between the parties at St. Louis and the defendant. It is the connecting link in the theory of the prosecution. Thus far the case is barren in evidence to show that the defendant had any connection with the conspiracy in St. Louis. The naked question is presented that the defendant did receive a letter containing money from the conspirators. No such presumption can arise now. The evidence of the witness has, in fact, no relevancy to the question, because there is no evidence to follow to show that the defendant ever received the envelope, even if they were deposited in the mail-box. There is not a scintilla of evidence before your Honor or the jury to show thus far that the defendant ever had any connection whatever with the Ring in St. Louis, and therefore there can be no presumptive evidence that he ever received the envelope."

Judge Porter said: "Will your Honor allow me to state more specifically the grounds of objection? The rule of law is this—that where there is a conspiracy that conspiracy can be proved by the confessions of the conspirators themselves; but the connection of another party to the conspiracy must be shown by extrinsic evidence. The declarations, written or oral, of the conspirators cannot bind a third party. They cannot prove their acts another man's acts. No declaration of Joyce is evidence against Babcock. I learn from the opening remarks of the District Attorney that he proposes to show by the witness that Joyce wrote the name of Gen. Babcock on this letter. If Joyce had said, 'I intend to send this money to Babcock,' that evidence would be inadmissible; but this evidence is only a written declaration. Joyce is no agent of ours; he is not entitled to act for us, and no act or declaration of his can bind us. They cannot give secondary evidence without proving the destruction of the primary evidence. The question is: Is this competent evidence if they had found the letter in the possession of Gen. Babcock. The law would not charge him with a knowledge of its contents unless he acted upon it. But this is not the case; it is a letter he never saw, never heard of until he heard these rumors here about it. When it is made an act of Gen. Babcock it must be proved by some other act of his antecedent to the time it was sent. The evidence is irrelevant on its face. There was only a naked inclosure. But is it clear that the mailing of polluted money to your Honor or to myself would make us members of the conspiracy? We submit that it would not, and we hold the testimony of the witness to be totally irrelevant."

Col. Broadhead, for the Government, said: "It is not a question as to testimony, but as to competency, and that is all we claim for it. We claim that it is competent to show to the jury whether or not Gen. Babcock was a member of the conspiracy. We don't say that it is conclusive as to that point; we don't say that this is all the evidence we have to submit on that point, but we must make a start, and introduce part of the testimony here and part there, to establish the charge. No proposition in the law of evidence is more thoroughly established than that a jury or any other tribunal may infer from one fact the existence of another fact. Suppose a murder has been committed in an orchard and the witness sees a man leave the orchard with a gun on his shoulder about the time of the murder and the gun had been discharged, that does not prove that the man committed the murder; it does not prove that he discharged the gun; yet the court in the trial of the case would tell the jury that they may infer the existence of another fact from the one established. This case is no exception to that rule. We don't claim conclusive proof of payment by the witness, but only presumptive evidence. We act on presumption a great deal. Hardly a case is tried in our courts that the jury is not compelled to consider some presumptive fact. If the letter mentioned was received by Gen. Babcock, we claim that is more or less connecting him with this conspiracy."

Mr. Storrs gave pretty much the same argument as Judge Porter, and added: "There is no evidence thus far to show that money was ever placed in those envelopes. Might there not have been a dextrous manipulation by which the witness was induced to believe the money was put into the envelopes, but which in fact might have slipped into Joyce's pocket or elsewhere? There is utter absence of proof to show that the money was ever sent for a corrupt purpose. Men cannot be conjectured into the gallows or guessed into the Penitentiary. The pivotal question is, does the deposit of this envelope into the mail-box prove that it was ever received?"

Judge Dillon—I understood that the prosecution hold that the deposit of a letter into the mail-box addressed to a person raises the presumption that the letter reached its destination.

Mr. Storrs—That is what they claim; but we deny that there is any legal presumption of such a result.

Judge Dillon—In order to have this properly put to the jury, I would ask the witness were there two envelopes?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge Dillon—Were they prepared?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge Dillon—You say you don't know whether they contained letters or not?

Witness—I should say they did, but as I saw only the paper and not the writing, I cannot state definitely that they were letters.

Judge Dillon—Did you drop the envelopes in the mail box?

Witness—I did.

Judge Dillon then adjourned the court till 3 P. M., and requested counsel to send authorities to his room.

On reassembling the court for the afternoon session, Judge Dillon said the court is prepared to dispose of the question raised on the objection to receive certain evidence. The Judge then recited the objections as made in the argument of counsel for the defense, and said: "Upon a review of the authorities relating to the subject of the admissibility of letters by one person addressed to another by name at his known post-office address, prepaid and actually deposited in the Post Office, we concur, both of us, in the conclusion, adopting the language of Chief Justice Bigelow, to wit: 'This is evidence tending to show that such letters reached their destination, and were received by the persons to whom they were addressed.'" The court then proceeded: "This is not a conclusive presumption, and it does not even create a legal presumption that such letters were actually received. It is simply evidence admissible, tending, if credited by the jury, to show the receipt of such letters, a fact, in connection with other circumstances, to be referred to the jury, under appropriate instructions, as its value will depend upon the circumstances of the particular case. It is objected also that the evidence, even if admissible as tending to prove the receipt of the money, should be rejected as immaterial or irrelevant as having no probative force. If it was admitted here by counsel for the Government that this was all the evidence which they expected to produce for the purpose of connecting the defendant with the alleged conspiracy, its conclusive character, standing alone in a case where the defendants mouth is sealed, would doubtless be such that the court would be bound to say to the jury that it could not be safely made the basis of a conclusion inculpating the defendant. It may not have been actually received. The writer may not have been known. His purpose may not have been known, or the person who received it may not have known why it was sent, or may not have invited it or have known that it was in any way connected with the guilty purpose ascribed to it by the prosecution as any illegal purpose or plan; and, as men act differently under the same circumstances, it is for the jury, under proper instructions by the court, to look at the letter, if it was sent and received, in connection with all the other circumstances in evidence."

Mr. Everest was then recalled to the stand. He testified: Col. Joyce handed me two envelopes, and directed me to put them in the letter-box for him, which I did; Joyce was watching me from the window of his office; I was facing him; I could see him watching me; I saw the directions on the envelopes; one was directed to "W. O. Avery, Washington, D. C.," and the other to "Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington, D. C.;" each of them had "Personal" on the left-hand corner; they were ordinary envelopes, and had no printed matter on them; I did not see any more that day; I left the city June 10, 1875, and went to New-York City, and from there to Liverpool; I left Liverpool last Christmas, and arrived in New-York on the 7th of January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Storrs—I have been in this city since Jan. 20; I cannot tell the month in which I mailed the letters; it was in either February or March, 1875, but I am not positive; I think it was in the latter part of February or early part of March; I got the money first from the Supervisor's office; Col. Joyce stood in front of his desk when he put the money in the envelopes; the envelopes were on the table when I handed him the two $500 bills; I then sat down to his left; I was watching him attentively; he first took the two envelopes up, took the paper out of one of the envelopes and put the bill in; I did not see him put the other $500 in the other envelope; I am not positive that he did put it in; whether it was in the letter directed to Babcock or to Avery that he put the bill, I cannot say; I met Col. McFall when I landed in New-York, but the meeting was accidental; from New-York I went to Philadelphia, where I met District Attorney Dyer; he came to see me; I told him just what I have testified to; told Col. Dyer since I came here what I would testify to on the stand; I told him I couldn't be positive which envelope I saw Joyce put the $500 bill into; there has been no pressure to make me remember that there was a $500 bill placed in both envelopes; when I was before the Grand Jury, and on my direct examination, I said I presumed the second $500 bill was put in the other envelope as well as in the one I saw.

On redirect examination the witness explained that Joyce was standing up at his desk when he put the money in the envelope, and after placing one bank note in one envelope he turned partially around so that witness could see only part of the other envelope, and did not see the other bill put into it.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CASES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—John Henderson, John A. Walsh, and James A. Gerard, ex-Store keeper at Carries' distillery, having been indicted charged with conspiring to defraud the Government, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and were bailed in $5,000 each.

ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

CONFIRMING POWER OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL—DISCREPANCIES OF THE CENSUS—DEBATE ON THE AUDITORSHIP—THE CENTENNIAL "FOURTH"—MR. WOODIN'S RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876.

To-day's session of the Legislature was a dull and unimportant one. In the Assembly Mr. Smith called up his resolution authorizing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the advisability of publishing the census returns, taking into consideration the disproportion of population, voters and aliens returned from New-York City and the County of Kings, in comparison with the voting population as shown in the election, and with the known ratio of voters to the total population. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted. Mr. Peabody offered a resolution, which provides, in substance, that the Committee on Cities be instructed to consider the advisability of reporting a bill so amending chapter 25 of the charter of New-York as to remove from the Common Council the power to confirm the heads of departments and commissions, and to confer on the Mayor the absolute power of appointment. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 to 43. Messrs. Becker, Crosby, Killian, Maxfield, Morse, Payne, and Whitney, Democrats, voted with the majority. Mr. LeRoy was the only Republican who voted no. The following resolutions regarding the Centennial, which were offered by Mr. Watts, were tabled under the rule:

Whereas, The people of the United States have determined, by an act of Congress, to mark the approaching Centennial of Independence by ceremonies of special commemoration, and

Whereas, The people of the State of New-York, animated by the patriotic sentiments which the period inspires, desire to distinctly give through their local authorities impressive recognition of the occasion, to signify their hope for general and hearty co-operation in the proceedings instituted by the Federal Government to renew and perpetuate its memories, and to secure ampler leisure for gratulation with their fellow-citizens from all other States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to report to the Assembly such article as shall, with the concurrence of the Senate and Governor, set apart as holidays for this special year the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of July.

The Republican members of the Assembly held a caucus last night for the purpose of consulting on the constitutional amendments and other party measures. The Republican Senators also held a caucus to decide upon what action should be taken regarding the Governor's nomination for Judge of the Eighth Judicial District. After considerable discussion the matter was laid over for further consideration.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Whether Mr. George W. Schuyler is or is not the legal Canal Auditor of the State is a question which bids fair to reach the courts for final settlement. There seems to be no possibility of agreement on the subject between the Senate and the Governor. It has blocked the way of legislation in the upper house during several sessions, and was again to-day made the subject of a long legal discussion. In Mr. Tilden's local organ the very extraordinary position is assumed that the executive officers of the Government have a right to say whom they will recognize as Auditor, and not the Senate. The Governor's friends take advantage of the obscurity of the law defining the powers of the Deputy Canal Auditor in the event of the death or suspension of the head of that department, to argue that Mr. Schuyler is *de jure* Auditor until his successor shall have been nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. When Mr. Woodin's resolutions in relation to the Auditorship, laid over yesterday, were called from the table to-day, Senators Bradley and Starbuck made carefully-prepared legal arguments in support of the Governor's view of the question. Mr. Bradley contended that after his suspension Mr. Thayer could not have resumed the functions of his office without the action of the Senate, and that therefore Mr. Schuyler was *de jure* Auditor from the time of his appointment until the resignation of Mr. Thayer, when his term of office expired. Mr. Starbuck claimed that it was bad law to declare the office "vacant." The Governor had suspended Thayer and appointed Schuyler, and all the power and privileges of Thayer as Auditor had passed from him [Thayer] to Schuyler. The Senator quoted the case of President Tyler in support of his argument. He said that in 1841, when President Harrison died, and was succeeded in the office of President by Vice President Tyler, Senator Calhoun claimed that Mr. Tyler should not pass into history as President of the United States, but as Vice President acting as President. The language of the Constitution did not direct in so many words that he should be President, but that the powers and duties of President should devolve upon him. The cases of Presidents Fillmore and Johnson were, the speaker said, similar. Mr. Starbuck therefore contended that when the powers and duties of Thayer passed to Schuyler, the latter was constituted Auditor. He claimed that Schuyler's term of office was the period of Thayer's suspension, and that, being in office, he held over, under the law, until his successor was appointed. The Auditor was empowered to withdraw securities from unstable or insolvent banks; but if the word "vacant" meant that there was no person to exercise this power, it would place past Legislatures in the position of making a law under which a hiatus might occur, during which the State might lose millions of dollars. Mr. Rogers asked if such hiatus might not occur at any time during the session of the Senate, by the death of the Auditor, and Mr. Starbuck was forced to admit that it might. Mr. Rogers, in reply, said that there was nothing in the arguments of either of the Senators calculated to convince the mind of any practical man that Mr. Schuyler was legally Auditor, or that there was any person now in existence who had the right to discharge the duties of that office. He did not propose to take up the time of the Senate by going over the arguments on the question he had already made. With regard to the word "vacant" in the resolution, it was used to convey just what it meant—that the office was vacant, empty, unfilled. He would not say that Mr. Schuyler was not Auditor *de facto*, and third parties might be protected by his position, but he believed that Mr. Schuyler was in the office without warrant of law, and his position on the question and the Governor's position was indefensible. Senator Kennedy referred to the portion of the resolution which set forth that Mr. Schuyler, in disregard of the judgment of the Senate, assumed to perform the duties of Auditor. He moved to have the word "notwithstanding" substituted for the word "disregard." Senator Woodin said he had no objection, although he might with propriety have inserted the words "in defiance," &c., because Mr. Schuyler had informed him personally that he meant to stay in the office, no matter what action the Senate took, until the Governor had appointed his [not Mr. Thayer's] successor. The motion as amended was put and carried, all the Democrats voting against it, but not before Mr. Schoomaker delivered another long legal argument on the question.

A little mild fun, arising out of a bill presented by Mr. Booth, served to relieve the dull aspect lent to the session by the dry legal discussions. Senator Booth is a bachelor well advanced in years. The title of his bill, as read by the Clerk, was "A bill in relation to children." The President suggested, *sotto voce*, that it be referred to the bachelors of the Senate. Senator Gerard thought it would be better to refer it to the Committee on Grievances. Mr. Booth was so confused by the audible smiles of the fair spectators in the gallery behind him that Senator Morrissey came to his relief and informed the President that the Senator wished the bill referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies. The bill, which is an important one, is designed to meet such cases as that of the little gymnast Prince Leo.

State Treasurer Ross, in response to a resolution passed some days ago, sent to the Senate a detailed statement of the warrants drawn by Mr. Schuyler and honored by him. There were forty-nine warrants in all, aggregating $150,000.

Senator Cole introduced a bill designed to place under restraint of law the natural impulses of those cheerful persons whose chief pleasure in life consists in smashing baggage. The bill provides that a fine of $25 shall be imposed on the employed of any transportation company who smashes or injures the baggage of another by careless handling. Railroad men, express men, hack-drivers, and all the other persons affected by the act are mentioned in the bill. In default of the fine offenders must serve a day in prison for each dollar of the fine. A copy of the bill must be posted up in all baggage-rooms.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the House Committee on Public Education this evening, on motion of Mr. Taber, the resolution of Mr. Carroll E. Smith, providing that the public schools shall be non-sectarian, was amended so as to specify that the words "non-sectarian" should not apply to the reading of the Bible in schools. Mr. Smith opposed the amendment, claiming that it would destroy the whole effect of the amendment, and that the introduction of this issue could only result in creating needless dissensions. It is very doubtful if he will report the resolution with this objectionable amendment in.

Mr. Strahan, from the Judiciary Committee, this morning reported the *Daily Register* bill, amended, as already detailed in THE TIMES, by providing that the legal printing shall be done in the City of New-York by that paper which shall do the work satisfactorily at the lowest rate. The bill is being strongly opposed by the proprietors of the *Daily Register*, who are now in Albany.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S DEATH.

AFTER DINING WITH THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND HE LEAVES THE HOUSE AND IS FOUND LIFELESS IN THE YARD.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The *Sun's* special from Annapolis announcing the death of Mr. Johnson says: Mr. Johnson came here last night to argue the case of Baker against Frick, argued in the Court of Appeals to-day. By invitation of Gov. Carroll he became his guest at the Executive Mansion. To-day the Governor invited Chief Justice Bartol, of this State, and several other gentlemen to meet Mr. Johnson at dinner at the mansion. They dined about 5 P. M. At dinner Mr. Johnson appeared in excellent spirits and his usual health, and entertained the company by his conversation and relating anecdotes. At dinner he took one glass of Madeira and refused to take any more. After dinner he suddenly asked the Governor to take him in the parlor. He took the Governor's arm, and walking in there, sat down on a sofa. The Governor proposed to have coffee brought. Mr. Johnson replied: "No, if you want to smoke, rejoin your guests and smoke." The Governor answered: "Very well, I will join you in a few minutes," and returned to the table; but feeling uneasy at leaving Mr. Johnson alone, proposed to the company to go into the parlor and join him. Mr. Charles G. Kerr, Mr. Johnson's son-in-law, who had come into the dining-room after Mr. Johnson had left the table, said, "No, he always takes a nap after dinner, and I suppose he has gone to sleep." The company then went on smoking and talking, and while so doing a servant of the Governor appeared at the door, and beckoning him out told him Mr. Johnson was lying in the yard on the stones. Gov. Carroll went immediately to the place and found Mr. Johnson lying on the cobble-stone carriage-way that passed under the porch of the mansion, close up to the wall, and near a door leading into the basement. He had evidently gone down the front steps and ground to the side of the house, and had fallen where he was found. This was about 8 P. M., and the impression is that he had been there at least half an hour. He was then dead, and was bleeding profusely from a wound on the right side of his head and face. His body was at once removed into a basement room and physicians summoned. Dr. William G. Tuck was the first to arrive, and after examining the body pronounced life extinct. Drs. Ridiout and Claude arrived afterward. There are large wounds on the right side of the forehead, two fractures of the skull from the upper portion of the forehead to the eyebrow, dislocation of finger of left hand, and cuts on hands and legs and bruises. The physicians are examining the body to determine the cause of death.

Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist, was found dead last evening at 8:15 o'clock in the grounds surrounding the Executive Mansion at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Gov. Carroll, and dined yesterday afternoon, with other gentlemen, at the Executive Mansion. He was found dead in the yard by a servant.

Reverdy Johnson was born on the 21st of May, 1796, in the city of Annapolis, Md. His father was Hon. John Johnson, who for ten years occupied the position of Chief Judge of the First Judicial District of Maryland, and was afterward Chancellor of the State. He received his education at St. John's College, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen, and began the study of law in his father's office at Annapolis. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and in 1817 removed to Baltimore, where he ever after resided. While practicing his profession in Baltimore, he was engaged with Mr. Thomas Harris in reporting the decisions in the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, the result of which was *Harris and Johnson's Reports* in seven volumes, the first of which appeared in 1820 and the last in 1827. He also acted for a time during the same period as Deputy Attorney General of the State of Maryland, and as Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors. In 1821 Mr. Johnson was elected to the State Senate, and served in that body nearly two terms, but in 1825 he resigned his seat, and for the next twenty years devoted himself to the practice of law, rising gradually to the head of his profession in the State of Maryland. During this period he frequently had very important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as a very large practice in the State courts. In 1845 he was elected a Senator in Congress, which position he held until 1849, when he received the appointment of Attorney General of the United States from Gen. Taylor. On the death of that President, in 1850, he resigned his place in the Cabinet and returned to the practice of his profession, giving his attention chiefly to cases in the United States Supreme Court, in which tribunal he had gained a high reputation as a jurist. On the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Johnson again took part in political affairs, in the hope of doing something to restore tranquility to the country. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress of that year, and in 1862 was elected by the Legislature of Maryland as a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1863. During the war and the subsequent reconstruction of the Southern States, he was ever vigilant in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution at all times and under all circumstances, and constantly advocated moderate measures toward the rebellious States. Amid the general excitement he was calm and prudent, viewing both sides of the controversy with remarkable fairness, and acting as a conciliator between the contending factions. Holding a position which would naturally expose him to the attacks of both parties, he ever commanded the utmost respect and consideration, not only among his compeers in the South, but with the public at large. Though opposed to the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress after the close of the war, he voted for them on the ground that it was better to accept than to reject them, since they were probably the best that could be obtained. During the administration of Mr. Lincoln he was sent, on account of his well-known moderation and fairness, to New-Orleans to adjust certain difficulties with foreign powers which had sprung from an alleged abuse of authority by the military commander in that city. He accomplished the object of his mission to the entire satisfaction of the Administration at Washington. The war left behind it some embarrassing difficulties with England, and it was felt that for the settlement of these questions a statesman of a calm and unbiased character was needed as the representative of this country in England. Accordingly, on the resignation of Mr. Adams, Mr. Johnson was appointed, and although at that time the President's appointments were meeting with very little favor in the Senate, he was unanimously confirmed for the mission. In England he strove in every way to conciliate the people and Government and succeeded in negotiating a treaty for the settlement of all difficulties between the two countries. This was, however, regarded in this country as too favorable to England and was rejected in the Senate, having only one vote recorded in its favor. On the accession of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, in March, 1869, Mr. Johnson returned to this country, where the respect of the people for his upright character was in no measure impaired by their dissatisfaction with his eagerness to conciliate England and establish harmonious relations with her, at the sacrifice of what was regarded as the just claims of this Government.

Subsequent to his return from England Mr. Johnson was engaged in the prosecution on behalf of the Government in the Kuklux cases, which outrages he pronounced as shocking to humanity, and admitting of neither excuse nor justification. Since that time he has appeared occasionally before the public as a writer of political letters, one of his more recent efforts being a communication to the Manhattan Club in this City on the occasion of the reception tendered Gov. Tilden, Dec. 29, 1874. His recent vindication of Minister Schenck was one of the latest public acts of his life.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—1 A. M.—*For the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, falling and low barometer, increasing south-west to south-east winds, generally warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, partly turning into snow in the northern portions of New-York and New-England, and followed during the day and evening in the first two districts by rising barometer, cold north-westerly winds, and clearing weather.*

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

HUGO'S MANIFESTO AND ITS RECEPTION—THE ORGANIZATION OF ELECTIONS—A BARITONE'S WHIMS—CENTENNIAL DRAMAS FOR AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 24, 1876.

A formidable outburst of laughter seems to have greeted Victor Hugo's manifesto, some extracts from which were contained in my last letter, and some of the more liberal organs indulge in covert sneers at the Bombastic folly of this impracticable and nonsensical address. We have had many foolish things from the pen of Victor Hugo during the past few years, but have had nothing equaling this piece of bombastic conceit. To immense Paris immense Hugo addresses himself, personifying Paris for the purpose of making a comparison with himself, and of showing that personified Paris, the centre and soul of civilization, has but one peer, and that is Victor Hugo. It is difficult for ordinary minds to comprehend such incredible folly, born of an overstuffed vanity, that has long been fed by the flattery of two or three small coteries, and by the gossip of Victor Hugo's saloon, where such highflying balderdash is cultivated as an art. This petty coterie has persisted for years in picturing the author of *Notre Dame de Paris* as a sort of demigod, and of placing him upon a pedestal so high that the statues of all the other great men of the world could not rise to the level of the soles of his feet. Being constantly told that he is the greatest of men, Hugo has come to believe it himself, and feels bound to play the rôle on every occasion. He fails to see that he is ever absurd, and fondly cherishes the idea that he is writing the language of the future, and that his great soul will be appreciated centuries hence, when hundreds of generations have passed away. Indeed, he is a believer in metempsychosis. He says that he was Isaiah, and that his soul passed through numbers of the great men of the earth, whose names are recorded in history; and he thinks that great geniuses will continue to arise to enlighten and transform the world, each having the same soul, for God created but few souls of the kind immortal, and those souls, the greatest of which is that now represented by Victor Hugo, are second only to the Godhead. There is an idea in this madness beyond all question, but the folly of it consists in the fact that Hugo appropriates to himself all that, under this peculiar system of theology, God has done for our common humanity. With such ideas, it is only natural that Victor Hugo should write as he does; but fancy an honest, simple village Mayor coming across the references to Sodom and Sparta, to Babylon and Sarragossa, and to those "two millions of men who showed to what a point the country is a soul, for they were one single heart," and imagine what he would make of such a conglomeration of countries, epochs, ideas, and psychological theories. As for comprehending it, that must be nearly out of the question. But this grotesque and insensate balderdash is not the worst of the Hugorian manifesto, for it inculcates false and dangerous doctrines. When he says that France is founding at this moment the liberties of peoples; that "five years ago Europe seemed to have only one thought—to lessen France; the latter now replies, and she too has but one idea—that of exalting Europe," he encourages error. The attempt to make France believe that she inspires and directs Europe is absurd and bad, when she ought, and does in fact, confine herself to her part of maintaining herself on a footing with other powers, making herself respected by them, by respecting in her turn their form of Government, their manners and their freedom, often greater than hers, and greater than it would be if the Liberals of Victor Hugo's stamp were charged entirely with her destinies. It seems to me that that Platonic and sentimental sympathy manifested in our country of late years for the Viscount Victor Hugo, ancient Peer of France, simply because he calls himself a universal Republican, must receive a rude shock from such blows as these. I will not pretend to say that Hugo does not write for coming centuries, although, like Montaigne I am considerably given to doubting, but I am quite sure that he is not fitted for the practical life of the century in which he lives.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE SEINE.

The first meeting of the Senatorial electors for the Seine was held on Saturday, and some attempt at organization made, but during the discussion which ensued no effort was made to bring about a definite understanding, it being agreed to leave that for the meeting of this week. It is not politic to give the journals too much time for discussing the candidates agreed upon, and success is best attained by springing the lists suddenly upon the public. There are no illusions in this matter, however, for the Radicals have everything their own way here. If I remember rightly, I noticed the other day that a Conservative Committee had been formed in Paris by the efforts of Gen. Changarnier, and some attempt has been made at organization. The last meeting was held on Friday, and the following address was voted and ordered to be published:

GENTLEMEN: In his patriotic proclamation of the 13th of January the Marshal President of the Republic invited the moderate men of all parties to rally around him for the purpose of struggling against anti-social and revolutionary doctrines. To this loyal appeal we loyally respond; without repudiating our souvenirs, without dissimulating our aspirations, we are determined to second the Chief of the Government up to the expiration of his powers in the work of preservation which he has so courageously undertaken. This truce is without peril under the ægis of the valiant soldier placed at the head of the country. But on the day when the Constitution can be legally revised, all shall claim the imperishable rights of universal suffrage, and shall demand with energy that the nation, freely and directly consulted, shall be called upon to pronounce upon its destinies. It is, indeed, gentlemen, under a Government the issue of universal suffrage that France will find the surest guarantees of peace without and of order within. Such, gentlemen, are the principles which have been predominant in the formation of the National Conservative Committee.

I do not see that much fault can be found with this document *per se*, for it embraces some sound Republican doctrines, and is in accord with the proclamation of the Marshal; but objections will be made to its authors. Among the signers of it I find the names of MM. Dollfus, Behic, Bartholomé, Lachaud, and my friend Frederick Levy, the former Mayor, who made his arrondissement happy during his administration by distributing large sums from his private fortune among the poor. As these gentlemen have Bonapartist tendencies, the movement may be rendered doubtful, but yet I think the programme an excellent one if all the Conservatives could be brought to adopt it, and to work together upon this simple platform.

A BARITONE'S CAPRICES.

Some of my readers may recall what I wrote many months ago about the "question Faure," and remember the quarrel, growing out of his own exorbitant and absurd demands, which led the baritone to refuse a part on the opening night. He pretended to dictate terms to the Director, and wanted to prevent his rivals from having leading or prominent rôles—that is, he wanted an opportunity for shining far above them, and for showing the world that he was head and shoulders above them all. M. Halanzier wanted to give a chance to other excellent artists. Faure has been so applauded and puffed in the journals that he has come to think himself indispensable, and hence tyrannizes over the opera in a way no American manager would stand. Some time ago Faure told the Director for the twentieth time that he should have to leave him. In the first place he could make more money, and secondly certain artists had been given certain rôles contrary to his wishes. M. Halanzier yielded again, made the required concessions, and added a large sum to the baritone's salary. Things went on very well for some two months, when the "question Faure" again came up. The baritone once more informed the Director that he must leave him, as he had been offered 300,000 francs for ten months for a trip to Russia with M. Merelli. M. Halanzier urged the large salary he was paying, the concessions he had made, the good reception given to Faure on all occasions, and the distress it would give him to lose his best baritone. "But," said Faure, "can you give me 300,000 francs for ten months?" M. Halanzier finally lost patience, and very properly told the baritone that he would make an effort to do without him. The usual notice was then given and published in the journals, and the other day the time came for entering upon the contract with M. Merelli. Faure told the latter that he should demand one thing—a deposit of 200,000 francs in gold in the Bank of France to the credit of himself. M. Merelli objected, but finally offered to deposit securities. This was refused, and, at considerable loss, he then realized upon these securities, and had the 200,000 francs in gold ready for deposit. When he came up for the purpose of signing, Faure said, "I begin to repent already of my bargain. Perhaps I may get out of it after paying off the deposit. Paris can't get along without me, and you take me all about while Paris claims me. Suppose we say six months for the 200,000 francs in gold." M. Merelli here lost all patience, and, tearing up the yet unsigned contract, told Faure that their affair was at an end. The Director of the opera took his baritone back again, and thus the latest "question Faure" was settled.

CENTENNIAL PLAYS.

Something over a year ago M. Theodore Michaelis, who represents the interests of a number of dramatic authors, offered a series of prizes for the best dramas upon our approaching Centennial, and laid down a programme to be followed. The competitors were to treat of American independence, of the aid given by France in our Revolutionary struggle, without wounding the susceptibilities of other nations, who might have many thousands of representatives at our great Exhibition. There were many minor rules laid down. For example, Washington and Lafayette were not to be represented among the chief actors of the piece, but might be brought in incidentally, perhaps be called upon the stage to pronounce some phrase with startling effect and then disappear. This was a wise and necessary provision, as the result showed. To the uninitiated it may be interesting to show how such things are done. Each piece sent in was adorned by some motto like "God and Liberty," (the benediction of Voltaire upon Franklin's grandson,) "*Que l'Amérique soit gouverne par des Américains*," and accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto, containing the author's name. An international jury was then formed, composed of dramatic writers and critics. Among the number were M. De Biéville, author of the *Fils de Famille*, and many other works; Henri De la Pommeraye, the Lundist; Francisque Sarcey, Clement Caraguel, Charles De la Rounat, Theodore De Banville, Grenville Murray, Crawford, and myself. Sixty-nine dramas were sent in, but at the first meeting of the jury the number was reduced to thirty; at the second to twenty, and then the careful study began.

THE JURY'S DECISION.

It is no easy task to go through twenty manuscript dramas, but it was finally done, and then the jury met for a decision. There was but one opinion. Several of the dramas were certainly meritorious, but not one was really worthy the prize. Among the fifty odd thrown out there were some good plays, but Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, and Lafayette were prominent characters, and rôles were given them which would be ridiculous when the parts were taken by inferior actors. But the powers of this jury were limited, for it was only required to decide which were the best five dramas of the lot, the final award being intrusted to another jury, presided over by Victor Hugo. A debate arose upon the wording of the report. I proposed, as our reputations as critics were somewhat at stake, to say that the five chosen were the least bad of the lot, but the remark gave pain to M. Michaelis, who is entitled to great credit, and who deserves success. It was finally agreed to say simply that the five dramas given in alphabetical order had been selected out of sixty-nine to be submitted to the final jury. This compromised no one, for not a member of the jury found a drama which he considered worthy the 12,000 francs prize, and at the same time did not prejudice the other jury. The latter seems to have arrived at the same conclusion, for it decided that not one of the five dramas merited the first prize, awarded the second prizes to the dramas entitled "Un Grand Citoyen," by MM. Armand d'Artois and Gabriel Laffaille, and "Le Nouveau Monde," by M. Michel, an editor of the *Siècle*. Now, I read both of these dramas with care, and must say that they lack a great deal of coming up to my ideal. As I suggested at the meeting of the jury, a number of material changes will have to be made, and particularly in geography, of which most of the authors showed a deplorable ignorance. But after reading the criticisms of five or six of the best judges of dramatic literature in the world, the author will probably revise his work. A curious example of ignorance is seen in one of these dramas, where the author makes Boston and Philadelphia and Yorktown but a few hours apart, (before the time of railways, of course,) and locates the Comanche Indians in Pennsylvania. Mount Vernon is also treated as a town like New-York, and the Blue Ridge is called the Blue Forest. But these are mere details of no importance, since no one in France will detect the errors, and the translator will take care to change them. To close, let me say that one drama entitled "L'Indépendance," pleased me very much, but I was voted down finally and my favorite piece excluded from the five. With all due deference to the superior experience and judgment of my eminent colleagues, I still think this an error, and I am sure that "L'Indépendance," if some manager would undertake it, would prove far more popular than either of the prize dramas.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER TENNESSEE.

A few days since a paragraph appeared in a morning paper stating that there was a rumor in circulation that a mutiny had occurred aboard the United States steamer Tennessee at Bombay, and that it required the use of the Marine Guard of the vessel to restore order. The circulation of such a report as this is injurious to the reputation of a good ship, as well as to those aboard of her, and cannot but cause anxiety and annoyance to those having friends among the officers and men of the vessel. Lieut. H. C. Hunter, who arrived at this port a few days since, made the following statement yesterday in reference to the report: "I was but recently one of the officers of the Tennessee, and performed duty aboard of her while at Bombay, as well as before her arrival at and after her departure from that port, and nothing of the kind occurred, nor did any circumstance occur which could possibly give rise to such a rumor, neither at or about that time, nor at any other time previous to my detachment from the vessel, (Oct. 10, 1875.) Of events subsequent to this I can, of course, say nothing from my own personal knowledge, but I have been in communication with some of my fellow-officers aboard of her, and had anything of the kind occurred it is more than likely I should have heard of it."

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL—WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM AND GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

The subject of Dr. Lord's lecture yesterday, at Association Hall, was "William of Wykeham and Gothic Architecture." He briefly said that William was a benevolent and enlightened prelate in the Middle Age, who built Winchester Cathedral, and was a great patron of mediæval art as well as of colleges and schools. He was born in 1324 and died in 1404, and flourished in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. He was famous in his day, but whether he was a man of genius and learning I know not, but he was supposed to know more of architecture than any prelate of his day except the celebrated Abbot of St. Denis. The lecturer gave a rapid sketch of the styles of architecture which preceded and ushered in the Gothic. He showed how artistic was the Greek and how exactly adapted it was to the purposes for which Grecian temples were built. He traced the transition from one style to another, finally reaching the Gothic. Treating this more in detail, he showed how the inventors of the Gothic made use of the old devices in new combinations and adaptations. In the thirteenth century the pointed arch—the essential idea of Gothic architecture—began to appear. The arches widen, and the piers grow broader, in order that the window—the soul of the edifice—may become the principal feature. And this is painted and stained with marvelous beauty. Every part of the church is more cheerful, and is decorated with altars, shrines, pictures. Everywhere we see the struggle for greater freedom as well as loftier aspiration. The concluding part of the lecture was as follows:

A Gothic church is the home of liturgies and pomps and sensuous worship; yet still worship allied with poetry. Let those who seek and love liturgical services have churches after the mediæval and Catholic type; for it is the best form, learned by the wisdom and experience of 1,000 years. The Gothic church is the place for prayer and anthems. But there are others who believe that the church is also designed for the religious instruction of the people—where the pulpit and not the altar is the type and representative. But public speaking is lost amid the vaulted and lofty roofs and pillars. The electricity of a speaker is absorbed by stones. If preaching is the main thing, then let us have a Grecian temple, or better a Grecian theatre, where the voice of the speaker is caught up by eager listeners; where he is brought into close contact with them; where his spirit blends with theirs; where he catches their inspiration as they do his; where they are packed around him, and all his words tell upon them. Now, what is the object of a church? Is it for a liturgical service, or is it for pulpit eloquence? Solve that question and you solve the Reformation. You can't solve it. My house, saith the Divine voice, is a house of prayer. It is by the foolishness of preaching, says the Apostle, the world is converted and saved. You will not part with prayer; you will not part with preaching. Seek, then, to model a church adapted to our modern ideas—not exclusively a Gothic vault; not exclusively a Grecian theatre—I mean ye who would combine preaching with prayer and anthems. Let the architect strive to make a church, if he can, in which prayer is reverential and preaching effective. But this cannot be done by trying to combine the Parthenon with Salisbury. He must make a new creation, and this is the goal of the architect.

One thing, if I may venture to suggest, is that every church edifice should be adapted to the end designed. If this law is disregarded, nothing but a miserable failure can be the result; and this is certain, you cannot have a lofty Byzantine, Romanesque or Gothic church, however beautiful it may be, where the voice of the preacher is lost in the arches of the roof. No eloquence will then be attractive. The attention is unpleasantly strained to catch his words, and the soul of his eloquence is unfelt. The sacred preacher, like the secular orator, must draw, and he must inspire. He can neither draw nor inspire if he cannot be heard. His church will be deserted. He will lose his power. He will break down in the futile attempt to kindle the souls of his hearers. He speaks to stones, and not to men. How can there be a response when his electricity, his vital force, is wasted? Any church designed for Protestant purposes—I mean preaching—is an absurdity beyond a reasonable height. Think of the folly of erecting a church for 800 people as lofty as Westminster Abbey, which is only about one hundred feet high. All the money of the Fifth avenue cannot fill it, if the people wish to gain religious instruction. It is the revival of what cannot be revived, any more than the granite image temple of the Egyptians. The voice of St. Paul would be lost in many "a modern fashionable church," copied from mediæval cathedrals. Remember that those hoary mediæval piles, which we so justly admire, were designed, not for preaching, but for processions and pomps, and an attractive ritualism, vitalized by music. The architects of those churches adapted means to an end—for worship merely in the form of anthems and chants, and altars smoking with incense and blazing with lights and precious stones. What would you think of the intelligence and good sense of an architect who constructed a reservoir which would not hold water, or a palace which shut out the light, or a post office without facilities to assort and distribute the mails, or a bank with no room for a vault, or a house with nothing but parlors, or a hotel whose chambers could only be reached by elevators, or a school-house without ventilation, or a theatre where actors could only be seen? A Protestant church, no matter what sect it belongs to, is designed for people to congregate, not for poetical purposes, not for the admiration of architectural expenditures, not even for the music of the choir chiefly, but to hear the fervent words of the preacher, that they may be stimulated by his eloquence, or instructed by his wisdom—where the rich and the poor may equally join together in their songs of praise—where their meeting together is cheerful and refreshing. Take away their facilities for hearing and for communion, and the vitality of the services is destroyed, and the great end for which the people gather together is defeated. The grand church, whose resemblance to a mediæval cathedral you artistically admire, becomes gradually only a place to which the rich resort, who are not themselves edified or kindled, while the common people, who hear the Gospel gladly, are disregarded, and learn gradually to desert the public worship of God altogether and sink to heathenism. But if advancing society demands churches for the poor and churches for the rich; if the lines of distinction must be drawn somewhere, let the rich patronize those architects who understand, at least, the first principles of their art, and who will scruple to sacrifice the preacher and destroy all that is attractive in eloquence and bring debt and ruin on a society, in order to copy, as nearly as he can, those monuments of the dark ages which never were intended for anything but superstitious pomp and ritualistic worship; and let the churches be constructed to hold as many as possible—not as few as is consistent with exclusiveness. Let the situation of the pulpit—the great exponent and symbol of the church itself—and the arrangement of the pews and the proportions of the building, whether large or small, be such that the people can listen without straining their ears, and the preacher's voice may ring and kindle the souls of those who, after all, cannot be stimulated to duty, unless the truths of God Almighty are brought to bear on the heart and conscience.

THE CASE OF ROSENBLATT.

HIS ARREST IN CALIFORNIA—PERSISTENT EFFORTS OF HIS FRIENDS TO PREVENT HIS EXTRADITION—THE PRISONER LODGED IN THE TOMBS.

Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, as announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, arrived in this City from California yesterday morning, having in custody Samson Rosenblatt, the alleged jewelry swindler, to effect whose arrest he had been dispatched West by District Attorney Phelps. The detective was fought at every step by the friends of Rosenblatt, who openly asserted, and even offered to bet money, that the accused would never be taken out of the State of California. Immediately after the arrest of Rosenblatt his brother-in-law, a man named Fleishacker, with whom the prisoner and his wife had lived since his flight from St. Louis, began a civil suit against Rosenblatt for the recovery of $6,000 alleged to be due for board, and on this proceeding had the prisoner transferred from the custody of Chief of Police Ellis to that of the Sheriff. On the application of Detective O'Connor for the custody of the prisoner, the friends and counsel of the latter took the case before five Judges of the Supreme Court, and argued in opposition to the motion for the extradition of the accused. The Judges decided that the interests of the private suitor, who had had the prisoner arrested should yield to the paramount interests of the people of another State, by whom criminal proceedings had been instituted, and gave Rosenblatt back to the custody of Chief Ellis, with permission to Detective O'Connor to serve his warrant. The officer immediately arrested Rosenblatt and left San Francisco on Feb. 3.

Rosenblatt was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday where he was joined by his father, who resides in this City, and a legal adviser. Efforts were made to effect Rosenblatt's release on bail, but Assistant District Attorney Russell, in view of the antecedents of the accused, declined to accept bail, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ERIE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

REPORT OF THE REFEREE FILED IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE—NOTES OF INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED BY THE RECEIVER.

The report of James C. Spencer, Referee in the matter of the Erie Railway accounts and the accompanying schedules of Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the railway for December, 1875, were filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday. With these was a statement of the notes and certificates of indebtedness issued by the Receiver since his accession to the office. Six exhibits accompany and are referred to in the Referee's report. The first of these gives a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Receiver during December, 1875, which is verified by the oath of William P. Shearman, cashier to the Receiver, the Receiver himself having been sick at the time they were presented to the Referee. The second exhibit gives the aggregates of receipts and disbursements, while the succeeding one presents a statement of the ledger balances of receipts and disbursements of the Receiver from May 27, 1875, to the end of the year. The fourth exhibit gives an analysis of the cash balance, and shows the actual balance of cash in the Receiver's hands on Dec. 31, 1875, to be $391,567 25. The fifth exhibit shows the amount of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Receiver and the amount of such canceled and paid. The sixth and last exhibit contains the depositions of the Cashier, Auditor, and Accountant of the Receiver in regard to the latter's accounts, vouchers, and doings for the month, and is in verification of the other exhibits. The Referee's conclusions are:

First—That the balance of the money accounted for by the Receiver as being in his possession as such Receiver on Nov. 30, 1875, and carried over as a balance to his debit on Dec. 1, 1875, was $518,171 62.

Second—That the aggregate amount of all the moneys accounted for by the Receiver as in his possession on Dec. 1, 1875, and that were afterward, and during the month of December, 1875, received by him for and on account of the estate of the Erie Railway Company, was $2,824,189 05.

Third—That the aggregate amount of money disbursed during December, 1875, was $2,432,621 80.

Fourth—That the balance on hand Dec. 31, 1875, was $391,567 25.

Fifth—That this last-mentioned balance represents an amount of money which the Receiver should account for and be debited as of Dec. 31, 1875, (although it appears that the real and actual balance in his hands was only $148,035 37,) because the claims were not presented to the Referee for examination and credit in time.

Sixth—That the aggregate amount of the certificates of indebtedness and notes issued by the Receiver up to and including Dec. 31, 1875, was $1,536,539 40, none of which have been issued since September, 1875. The amount of these canceled and paid was altogether $930,000, of which $175,000 were canceled in December, 1875. The amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1875, was $606,539 40.

Seventh—That the accounts have been systematically and accurately kept by the Receiver, and are approved.

The receipts and payments of the railway company during December are appended:

RECEIPTS.

	Accrued prior to Receiver's appointment, and collected under Receiver.	Accrued and collected under Receivership.
Balance as per last account	......	$518,171 62
Transportation receipts, freight	$1,243 32	1,884,619 00
Transportation receipts, passengers	......	298,642 55
Transportation receipts, mails	......	452 57
Transportation receipts, telegraph	......	2,772 99
Train service	......	32,387 27
Old and surplus materials	......	8,447 34
Interest on securities	......	20,541 50
Sale of securities	......	495 00
Traffic balances, freight	206 14	
Water account	30 40	
Trackage account	......	2,407 97
Mileage account	71 10	
Total	$1,550 96	$2,768,937 81

PAYMENTS.

	Accrued prior to Receiver's appointment.	Accrued during Receivership.
Traffic balances, passengers	......	$81,205 30
Traffic balances, freight	......	463,446 30
Drawbacks and overcharges	$2,539 34	103,858 18
Loss and damage	124 42	6,695 08
Labor and materials	607 10	42,339 14
Line labor rolls	798 12	609,715 83
General office rolls	......	24,841 82
Incidental expenses	71 75	5,170 74
Salaries and expenses, passengers' agencies	16 00	19,478 90
Legal expenses	......	2,362 04
Supplies	20,902 62	325,976 13
Construction	......	2,400 00
Iron bridges	......	19,702 35
Purchase of cars	......	25,729 17
Coal land mortgages	......	
Other real estate mortgages	626 50	626 50
Loans	......	175,000 00
Rents	1,007 52	206,636 56
Taxes	748 61	85,789 66
Insurance	......	82,450 79
Injuries to persons	129 20	413 32
Lighterage	......	11,060 40
Interest on mortgage bonds	630 00	7,840 00
Interest	......	14,903 23
Car-key account	......	5 00
Gas-light	......	5,294 77
Water	......	4,500 52
Premium on gold	......	124 46
Advances to other companies, North-western Mining and Exchange Co., advance account	8,000 00	
Purchase of locomotives	......	9,800 00
Purchase of securities	......	1,820 00
Mileage account	......	1,045 15
Outstanding coupons and dividends on leased properties	17 50	971 50
Construction and repairs of tugs, floats, &c	......	3,000 00
Charles A. Chipley, General Manager North-western Dispatch, advance account	......	500 00
Total	$36,218 68	$2,342,702 84

SUMMARY.

Receipts, balances	$2,770,488 77
Payments, balances	2,378,921 52
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1875	$391,567 25

THE LATE ADMIRAL STRINGHAM.

HIS FUNERAL YESTERDAY—DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT—FLORAL OFFERINGS—NAVAL HONORS.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Stringham, of the United States Navy, who died on Monday last, took place from his residence, corner of Hicks and Clark streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies throughout were of an unostentatious character. Among those who assembled at the house were Mayor Schroeder, ex-Mayor Hunter, Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's-on-the-Heights, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, ex-Judge John A. Lott, Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Dwight Johnson, Cyrus P. Smith, Henry E. Pierrepont, Admiral Smith, Admiral Rowan, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Temple, Pay Directors Wallach and Eldridge, Surgeon Bloodgood, Col. Brown, of the Marine Corps, Lieut. Commander William H. Whiting, Admiral Stembel, Naval Constructor Delano, Capt. Meade, Chaplain Downing, Capt. Bishop, Commander Whitehead, Surgeon Wells, and others. Several ladies were also present. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, with elaborate silver trimmings. The dead Admiral was attired in the full uniform of his rank, ornamented with epaulettes, gold stars, and lace. Upon the lid of the casket was the following inscription:

Rear Admiral Silas Horton Stringham.
Died Feb. 7, 1876.
Aged 78 years.

An American flag draped the lower half of the coffin, and upon it lay the sword and naval cap of the deceased. Around the casket was grouped a beautiful series of floral decorations. At the head was a crown of tuberoses and tea-roses, intermingled with lilies and surmounted by a cross of tuberoses. On the base of the crown was the word "Victory," in violets. At the foot was a cross of green ivy, bearing a wreath of fragrant tea-roses, and on the right of the casket was a wreath of white roses, with the inscription "Trust," in violets. There were also other floral offerings, embracing anchors, crosses, and garlands, with fitting devices. The funeral services at the house were performed by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was a member. In his sermon he alluded eloquently to the past life and character of the dead. At the close of the discourse the naval officers and other guests passed by the casket in single file, and took a last view of the remains. The coffin was then borne to the hearse by eight sailors of the frigate Minnesota, of which the deceased Admiral was formerly commander. The pall-bearers were Vice Admiral Rowan, Rear Admiral Walke, Rear Admiral Smith, Commodore Livingston, Commodore Engle, Pay Director Pettit, Pay Director Cutler, and Medical Director Smith. The funeral cortege proceeded down Hicks street to Montague, and thence to Green-Wood, where the remains were interred in the family lot, on Chestnut Hill. Rev. Dr. Seaver officiated at the grave, using the solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal Church. At the conclusion of the service, the rich mass of floral designs were placed upon the grave, and the party returned to the city. In accordance with an order from the Secretary of the Navy, flags were displayed at half-mast yesterday at the different naval stations throughout the country, and on all ships in commission. Thirteen minute guns were fired at noon from each navy-yard, including that in Brooklyn.

GEOLOGY AND GENESIS.

Rev. Dr. Mendes, minister of the Forty-fourth street Synagogue, lectured on "Geology and Genesis" last evening before the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Lexington avenue. The large hall of the Temple in Fifty-fifth street was well filled. The reverend lecturer demonstrated how remarkably Moses' account agrees with that of geology in five most essential points, and how even contradictions might very well be eliminated. All misunderstanding was owing either to a non-comprehension of the Bible's words, or to the imperfection of our scientific knowledge. Examples of both were given and seen to furnish analogy for the refutation of charges of inaccuracy in Genesis. The Church Fathers' and Hugh Miller's theories of creation were advanced and discussed. The whole lecture was delivered in an eloquent manner, and with great earnestness. The interesting entertainment concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

BUSY SESSION OF THE ALDERMEN.

THE CROTON MAIN RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT LAST—OBJECTIONS TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE—PIER NO. 44.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session yesterday and transacted a large amount of business, the greater portion of which was unimportant. After the roll was called Alderman Pinckney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in commemoration of the remarkable events with which the history of George Washington is so strikingly replete, some extraordinary recognition of the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of his birth (which will occur in this the one hundredth year of the declaration of American independence, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of February, 1876) should be demonstrated by the citizens of the City of New-York; and it is therefore recommended that they observe the day as a general holiday; that they be requested to abstain, as far as possible, from all secular employment; that the flags of all nations be displayed, alike afloat and ashore; that the flags of the City be hoisted on all the public buildings; that the clergy be requested to open their churches for morning services or prayers; and that a Te Deum be sung in one of the principal churches, attended by the City authorities, in humble and devout thanks and reverence to Almighty God, who gave to our country so eminent a soldier and patriot, and whose omniscient power guided it safely through all the perils incident to its birth, growth, and maturity, for a century of years.

Alderman Purroy moved to strike out the words, "and that Te Deum be sung in one of the principal churches, attended by the City authorities." This motion was carried, and the resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

Alderman McCarthy offered the following:

Whereas, The effects of connecting the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn by a bridge across the East River will be disastrous to this City, as it will attract the population of the lower portion of this island to Brooklyn and the outlying towns and villages, and as one-third of the expense of the work is, per force, under existing laws, to be paid by this City, in addition to the sum of $1,500,000, heretofore subscribed and paid to the stock of original Bridge Company, no greater outrage could be inflicted upon our plundered taxpayers than to compel them to pay enormously for depreciating the value of their own property, while adding in a corresponding ratio to the value of real estate outside the limits of this City. It will also render valueless, or nearly so, the ferry franchise, at present one of the most valuable of the franchises of this City, which is vested inviolably and irrevocably in this Corporation, and which can be taken from it legally only by paying an equivalent equal to its full value. Thus the strange and unnatural spectacle is presented, of witnessing a great City being compelled by law to pay millions of dollars in order to depreciate its real property to the extent of millions of dollars more, and also, at the same time, assisting to destroy one of the most valuable of its corporate franchises. Against the perpetration of such an outrage it is the imperative duty of this Common Council to protest, and the authorities of this City will be justified in resorting to every expedient to prevent it. As the simplest and most effective means of accomplishing this end, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be and is hereby respectfully, yet in the most earnest manner, requested to repeal all laws heretofore passed relating to the project of uniting the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn by a bridge across the East River, particularly the acts, chapter 300 of the Laws of 1875, and chapter 601 of the Laws of 1874; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to cause a certified copy of this preamble and resolution to be transmitted to each of the members of the State Legislature now in session at Albany.

The resolutions were laid over.

The ordinance fixing the rate of compensation for supporting prisoners in the County Jail at seventy-five cents per day for each prisoner was adopted. A resolution of Alderman Morris providing that permits shall be granted for awnings at $1 each, and that no permits shall be granted for awnings on Broadway, Fifth, Madison, and Lexington avenues, was laid over. A report of the Finance Committee adverse to the purchase of Pier No. 44 was approved. The resolution of Alderman Cole, directing the Commissioners of Charities to expend $80,000 for the relief of the outdoor poor, was adopted. A communication was received from the Park Commissioners requesting the board to adopt an ordinance to prevent the mutilation of monuments. A resolution of Alderman Howland, asking the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting City railroad companies from stopping their cars on crosswalks for the purpose of changing horses, under a penalty of $50 for each offense, was adopted.

Alderman Morris moved that the Controller be requested to report the amounts expended in the management of the Finance Department during the past and previous years, the amount allowed for this year, and the causes of the increase or decrease, if any. The resolution was placed on file. The board then passed an ordinance directing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay Croton mains in One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, from Third to St. Ann's avenue, in such manner as he may deem for the best interests of the City.

Alderman Tuomey called up the resolutions directing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay a Croton main down Church and Greenwich streets, from Fulton street to Battery place, with large hydrants, and also to lay mains north from Church and Canal streets, through Canal to Wooster street, and up Wooster to Houston street, with large pipes and hydrants—the work to be done by contract. After a long discussion, Alderman Purroy moved to strike out the words "by contract." The motion was carried, and the resolutions as amended were adopted by a three-fourths vote of 17 to 3, as follows:

Affirmative.—Aldermen Lewis, Billings, Cole, Cudlip, Gross, Guntzer, Hess, McCarthy, Pinckney, Purroy, John Reilly, Bryan Reilly, Seerey, Sauer, Sheills, Tuomey, Keenan.

Negative.—Aldermen Howland, Morris, and Wade—3.

The passage of the resolutions will enable the Commissioner of Public Works to have the mains laid in such manner as he may deem proper.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to have a six-inch wrought-iron pipe laid across the Harlem River to Randall's Island; also 3,000 feet of six-inch pipe on Randall's Island, with stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.

Alderman Bryan Reilly offered a resolution assigning the rooms now occupied by the Department of Taxes to the Court of General Sessions, and directing the Committee on County Offices to procure rooms for the former. It was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

A resolution was submitted by Alderman Sheills, and approved, requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to whether the board could compel the City railroad companies to give a seat to each passenger or forfeit the right of collecting fares, also whether the board could compel the companies to fix the fares at three cents from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. for the benefit of the working classes.

A resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to light the various piers was adopted.

BUSINESS NOTES.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVER OF THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY—INSOLVENCY OF AN OLD FIRM—ASSIGNMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH CREDITORS.

Mr. William K. Lothrop, Receiver of the Washington Insurance Company of this City, which failed on account of losses sustained by the Chicago fire, has transmitted his annual report to the State Insurance Superintendent at Albany. It is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses adjusted	$948,466 79
Less dividends paid	471,457 93
Balance	$477,008 86

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds, estimated worth	$2,500 00
Demand losses, estimated worth	5,000 00
Cash	240 93
Total	$7,740 93

INCOME.

Securities converted into cash	$5,121 79

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for dividends, &c	$5,154 27

Taylor, Gibson & Wilson, late of No. 428 Broome street, wholesale dealers in tailors' trimmings, whose predecessors and themselves have been in business more than fifty years, and who went out of business recently, and were succeeded by the new firm of Caldwell, Wilson & Co., have had their paper protested. Their liabilities amount to nearly ninety thousand dollars, of which about one-third is secured. The value of the assets is thought to be equal to a dividend of sixty cents on the dollar of the unsecured claims. Many of the creditors favor a composition with the firm, and Messrs. Carter & Eaton, who represent the firm, give their opinion that its affairs will be thus settled.

Smith, Eaton & Tucker, importers of laces at No. 44 Greene street, who made an assignment to Mr. S. A. Bristol three months ago, have nearly completed their negotiations for a compromise with their creditors. There are thirty creditors, all of whom reside in England and France. The total liabilities of the firm amount to $71,721 18, and the nominal value of the assets is $58,621 86, nearly all of which is merchandise, but partially unsalable. The firm offer to compromise at seven shillings and six pence, which is thirty-seven and a half per cent., and it is expected that the matter will be concluded this week.

The firm of Hunting & Earle, manufacturing jewelers, at No. 15 John street, who have been negotiating with their creditors for a compromise, circulated a paper yesterday proposing to settle at forty cents on the dollar, secured, and five cents in their own notes. A number of the creditors signed the proposition. The liabilities of the firm amount to about $87,000.

Mr. Paul J. Fuchs, Receiver of the firm of Fuchs & Keown, wholesale liquor dealers, at No. 200 Broadway, has issued a notice for the sale of the stock, leases, and other property of the firm, at auction on Tuesday next.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: James Smith and Joseph H. Smith, composing the firm of James Smith & Son, to Charles H. Bailey; and Otto Henshel to James Morris.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 10.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the joint Committee on the Library, reported back the petition of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, asking an investigation as to the reasons for stopping the publication of the results of the exploring expedition under his charge and refusing to make payments therefor. He asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was ordered; also that the written report presented by the committee be printed.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the widow of L. H. Rousseau, late Brigadier General and Brevet Major General of the United States Army. Placed on the calendar.

THE ISSUE OF WRITS OF MANDAMUS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the fourteenth section of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, approved Sept. 24, 1789, in regard to the issue of writs of mandamus by the United States, appointment of persons to give them, and collecting tax for the payment thereof. After some discussion the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved to amend the second section so as to read "That this extension is granted upon the express condition and understanding that where pre-emption and homestead claims were initiatory, or private entries and locations were allowed upon lands embraced in the grant of said company, prior to the receipt of the orders of withdrawal at the respective District Land Offices, the lands embraced in such entry shall not be held as within the grant of said company, and shall be patented to the parties lawfully entered under the provisions of the section," &c. He said along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad in California men who went there before the grant was made and settled, and subsequently sold their improvements, supposing they had the right to do so, had lost all. Many settlers had lost thousands of dollars on account of their lands having been taken up by the railroad grant.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, said he saw no objection to the amendment. It was in the interest of the settler. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted an amendment to the fourth section, so as to provide that the act shall not be construed to affect private rights otherwise than is herein provided; and further, that this act shall, as well as the charter of the company and other acts and resolutions relating thereto, be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, moved to strike out the proviso in the second section that it should not apply to lands heretofore patented to the company, nor to entries already canceled and upon which the purchase money has been returned to the respective parties in interest. Agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, opposed the bill.

Mr. KELLY said, of all persons who should be encouraged, were those who had invested their money in good faith for the purpose of completing the road. These bondholders had invested $30,000,000 of their own money. If the time should be extended the work would be pushed forward next Summer.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 35, nays 18.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The House bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the Centennial celebration of American Independence came up as unfinished business.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, who was entitled to the floor, said since the discussion had arisen on this Centennial bill it had been said in Congress, on the streets, and in the press that the vote of a Southern man upon it was to be regarded as a test of his patriotism. He had only to say that if to vote away millions of the people's money under a power which some believed to be unconstitutional, and others at the best were doubtful in regard to, was to be a test of patriotism, he was free to say that he did not love his country, but he did not intend that any such should rise or be accepted. The Senate had been told yesterday it was mean to vote against this bill.

Mr. MORTON said yesterday he used the word "mean," but he did not intend to apply it to the motive of any Senator. He meant that it would look mean in the nation to refuse to make the appropriation after having invited foreign Governments here. It was not his habit to reflect upon any Senator, and he had no such intention yesterday.

Mr. NORWOOD said he cheerfully accepted the explanation of the Senator. Resuming his argument, he said he desired to consider the bill calmly and in the light of law and reason. The beneficiary of this fund proposed to be appropriated would be the commission of a private corporation. The people of the country were to receive none of it. He opposed the appropriation on constitutional grounds, and said the friends of the bill could not agree among themselves as to which clause of the Constitution authorized the appropriation. He quoted from the "Madison Papers," and argued that the appropriation could not be made under the head of general welfare of the country. The Exhibition was not gotten up to celebrate the Declaration of American Independence. That was all a sham. It was gotten up, as the act of Congress declared, as an Exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines. The celebration of the Declaration of American Independence was a secondary consideration. The Senate had been told that the honor of Congress, the honor of the United States, was involved. He [Mr. Norwood] rather thought the dignity, the self-respect, and the manhood of Congress was more involved in the proposed legislation. Congress had said, and placed it upon record several times, that the United States should not be responsible for a single dollar to carry on the Exhibition, but now some change seemed to have come over Senators.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, asked by what authority Congress awarded medals to those who had rendered humane and gallant service?

Mr. NORWOOD said precedent after precedent might be recited, for which there was no grant of power in the Federal Constitution. Resuming his argument, he referred to the appropriations for exhibitors at London, Paris, and Vienna, and said if he had been a member of Congress then he would have refused to vote for either of those bills.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked by what authority Congress granted pensions to soldiers of the Revolutionary War?

Mr. NORWOOD said Congress had power to raise and care for an Army, and granting pensions came under the head of caring for the Army. In conclusion, he argued that he was in favor of a national celebration to extend over the whole country. He wished that when the first gray dawn of July 4 lit up the cliffs of Maine, the celebration should begin and roll with the sun in its course, and gather force and ecstasy until it reaches the western shores of the continent. He knew he was speaking to a forlorn hope, as there were three to one in this chamber who had determined to vote for the bill, but he felt it due to himself to state the grounds of his opposition.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, said he had listened with great interest to the discussion, and inasmuch as there was a wide difference of opinion in regard to the proposed legislation, and as it involved a large appropriation, he deemed it to be his duty to give to the Senate the reasons which influenced his vote. He would vote for the appropriation cheerfully, believing that by so doing he would be contributing to the general welfare of the American people and aiding in bringing new lustre upon the American name. There never had been such an opportunity to exhibit to the nations of the world the sublime evidences of the greatness and grandeur of our country. The occasion demanded the protection and care of the National Government. Would Congress by its inaction and parsimony suffer such an opportunity to pass unimproved? Should the separate States, municipalities, and private citizens vie with each other to make the Centennial Exhibition the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in the world and the National Government stand disgraced by refusing to aid in the laudable enterprise. He referred to the several acts of Congress heretofore passed, and declarations therein, and said they were eminently proper when passed, but no one could deny now that the Government should place the exhibition beyond any possibility of failure. He spoke of the constitutional objections to the bill, and said, in his opinion, it was entirely free from all such difficulties. The constitutional warrant for the proposed legislation was full and complete, and Congress had the power to appropriate money for the general welfare. He argued that the exhibition was international in its character, and every act of Congress had regarded it as such. The State he had the honor to represent had but recently been carved out of the wilderness, but the people of Oregon loved their country with a love that could never die, and they were not unmindful of the approaching celebration. They would be in Philadelphia and in good style, and on that occasion Oregon would show for the inspection of the world specimens of the finest wheat and finest flour ever produced. All the States and Territories would be there. The South, rising from the shadows of her late affliction, would come to kneel again at the sacred shrine of old independence, and all the past would be forgotten, the Centennial Exhibition would be a success, and after it has passed away our people will be more united than ever before.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, for a motion for an executive session.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote could be reached on the Centennial bill.

The Senate then, at 4:40 o'clock, went into executive session.

At 6:30 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the chair announced Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Sargent of California, and Thurman of Ohio as the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial from citizens of Louisiana, praying for relief against certain political evils existing in that State. Referred.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House at 12:20 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, addressed the House, and commenced by showing the importance in the past history of the country of the maintenance of foreign missions, particularly the mission to England during the rebellion. He alluded to the fact that not less than six Presidents had had experience in the diplomatic service, and he said that it would not do, in the light of all the history of the past, to cast slurs upon diplomacy, as a thing not needed, and as a thing which should be given up. He proceeded to criticise the speeches of Messrs. Holman, Springer, and Cox in ridicule of the State papers, and to account for the presents made by Minister Roker to Turkish officials, which he justified on the ground of custom, saying that it had been always the fashion since the days of the Queen of Sheba for Oriental nations on the exchange of treaties to exchange gifts. Passing on to the consideration of the consular part of the bill, he said that one of the distinctively important things that American Consuls attended to in foreign ports was the giving relief and protection to American seamen in distress, and he found that among the expurgated Consulates in this bill were three where there had been expended in 1874 over $8,000 for the relief of American seamen. If there had been no American Consuls at those ports American seamen would have had no relief or succor.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that this part of the consular business could be attended to by consular agents.

Mr. LYNCH, of Mississippi, replied to that part of his colleague's [Mr. Singleton] speech, in which he spoke of the South being overtaxed and burdened by debt, and that for many it was impossible to obtain the common necessaries of life. His colleague had spoken of carpet-baggers having imposed heavy and oppressive taxes on the South, but he could not believe that his colleague intended to include the State of Mississippi. Was not his colleague aware of the fact that nine-tenths of the offices of the State of Mississippi were held by Southern men to the manor born, men who had fought bravely the battles of the Confederacy.

Mr. SINGLETON—I know exactly to the contrary.

Mr. LYNCH—Then I regret that my colleague is not better informed. [Laughter.] He went on to show that the people of Mississippi were taxed only nine and a quarter mills on the dollar, of which only four mills went for general purposes and three and one-quarter for interest on the State debt, and that they paid comparatively nothing for the support of the General Government. The remedy for the present condition of things in the South was to have a public opinion inaugurated that would crush out mob violence and enforce obedience to the laws; to have political agitators, promoters of confusion, and disturbers of the public peace forced to take back seats. To render impossible the existence of White Leagues and Kuklux organizations, he wanted his colleague's party to inaugurate a fair, liberal and generous policy that would bring about political toleration, and he expressed it as his honest opinion that the reason why the colored men identified themselves as a mass with one political organization was in consequence of the Democratic hostility to them as a race. In conclusion he appealed to his colleague (whom he said he honored, respected, and loved,) [laughter] to induce his party leaders to readopt and faithfully adhere to the grand old Constitution and the enforcement of the law. [Applause.]

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, then addressed the committee. [The chief points of his speech are printed elsewhere.]

Mr. TARBOX, of Massachusetts, took the floor and replied to Mr. Blaine's speech, and criticised the financial record of the Republican Party.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, defended the action of the committee in reporting this bill. The committee had in no degree interfered with any of the commercial interests of the country. The committee had given to the bill more consideration than had been given to any similar bill during his term in Congress. So far as he was himself concerned, he had given much more time to its details than his other duties would properly have permitted. As to the diplomatic portion of the bill, there were two questions involved—the one a reduction in salaries, the other an abolition or consolidation of missions. In regard to the first, he defended the committee on the ground of the necessity of economy and frugality. As to the consolidation of the South American missions, he recalled the fact that in 1869 a Republican House of Representatives had voted for a like consolidation, which had only failed to become a law because of the opposition of the Senate. As to the mission to Greece, the committee had been informed by a gentleman who held the office under Mr. Lincoln's Administration that it was utterly valueless, either in a diplomatic or commercial point of view, and that there would be as much reason in sending a Minister to Dahomey as to Greece. The committee had not proposed to interfere with the mission to Portugal, as it was necessary to maintain a representative there for reasons that were manifest to anybody. He closed by defending the action of the committee in regard to the China and South American Consulates.

The committee then proceeded to consider the bill, by sections, for amendments.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, moved to strike out the paragraph making appropriations for the salaries of the Ministers to France, England, Russia and Germany. He claimed to be as good an economist as any man on the Democratic side of the House, but believed it would be more honorable for the nation to abolish those high offices than to degrade them. The salary of those Ministers had been fixed under a Democratic Administration at $17,500, and certainly none would say that the cost of living had decreased since that time. He warned the gentlemen on the other side that if they expected to conciliate the American people by that kind of economy, they were mistaken. He could show that this nation had for the last eight years suffered a loss of $300,000,000 a year from a depreciated salary. Congress had been in session for over two months, during which time the country had suffered a loss of $50,000,000, and what had Congress done? It had stopped the building of a hospital at West Point, had taken an additional ration from 500 cadets, and had reduced the compensation of half a dozen Professors. It had also introduced a tariff so radical as to be more complicated, vexatious, and vicious than any of the tariffs of the last thirty years.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to amend the paragraph by increasing the salary of those Ministers from $14,000 to $17,500.

After discussion by Messrs. Hale, Kasson, and Hoar, the amendment was rejected, and the salaries of those Ministers are left at $14,000. No amendment was offered to the next paragraph, fixing the salaries of the Ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China at $10,000, and they remained thus fixed.

Mr. KASSON moved to place the salary of the Minister to Italy, which the bill fixed at $8,000, at $10,000. The motion was rejected, and the mission to Italy stands at $8,000.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, moved to restore the mission to Greece, and spoke in favor of his motion and in defense of Mr. Read.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, disclaimed, on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, any idea of reflecting on the character or ability of Mr. Read. The abolition of the mission was only in accordance with a law of 1863, and the reasons which justified that law were in still stronger force now.

Mr. Banks' amendment was rejected, and there is therefore no provision in the bill for a mission to Greece.

At this point of the bill the committee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

LECTURE BY PROF. W. G. SUMNER—THE FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE A FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

The first of a course of lectures by Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, on "The Tariff Controversy as Developed in the United States," was delivered before the International Free Trade Alliance last evening. Prof. Sumner said that the fight for free trade was a fight for liberty, a fight for permission for every man to transact his business in his own way, and to exchange his goods with those from whom he can derive the greatest advantage. This would, said he, appear to be a natural right; but our legislators said, "No; sell your goods to the persons we will designate, and under the conditions we will make for you, and you will be far better off in the end." He denied that there was any truth in such a theory. Men would, as a general thing, do far better for themselves when left alone. Were we to be told that we had all made a mistake in coming to this country to live!—that this country could not support its population without a protective tariff, when Great Britain and other countries as densely populated could support their populations and grow rich under almost unlimited free trade? We had tried freedom in other things than trade and found it better than restriction. Free speech, no doubt, was sometimes abused, but it was better than a censorship. The freedom of the press was sometimes carried to extremes and sometimes a little over, but, on the whole, it was found to be better than restriction. Yet we declined to try the same experiment in regard to trade. The lecturer then referred to some of the common arguments of the protectionists. He was at a loss, he said, to see how taxation could produce anything, and no protectionist had ever satisfactorily answered the question. If, for instance, an emigrant came to this State and took a farm, in what way could the amount or value of his productions be increased by taxation. He did not, of course, he said, refer to such taxation as is necessary for the maintenance of the civil power. Another argument was that if we did not have a protective tariff we should be inundated with foreign goods. Why were not Patagonia and Iceland inundated with foreign manufactures? Evidently foreign goods were sent only to those communities that could and would pay willingly for them. The whole system of a protective tariff was opposed to our ideas and our sentiments, and we had need, he thought, of another battle and another Fourth of July on this question, for it was a vital one. The lecturer announced that in his next lecture he would give facts and figures to show the effect of a protective tariff on our manufactures, and would also trace the history of our Tariff and Protection laws.

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS.

The Temperance Reform Clubs in Illinois are to hold a convention, lasting three days, in Sterling, commencing Wednesday, Feb. 23. The call says: "This organization is non-political and non-sectarian. We believe the best method to decrease drunkenness is to stop the drinking usages of society, and practice love, charity, and good will toward all men. We confidently believe the world's Redeemer will add His blessing and perfect His truth in our hearts, if, indeed, we will 'Do unto all men as we would they should do unto us.'"

LAW REPORTS.

THE TRIAL OF RUBENSTEIN.

THE DEFENSE NEARLY THROUGH—A LARGE AMOUNT OF CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY TAKEN—WEAK CONDITION OF THE PRISONER.

The trial of P. N. Rubenstein for the murder of Sara Alexander was continued yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The scene in the court-room was not materially changed, the same crowd of spectators being in attendance. The testimony for the defense was continued, and the policy of corroborative testimony adopted by the prisoner's counsel at the outset, whereby half a dozen witnesses are called to corroborate the testimony of each preceding witness, was pursued, thereby dragging the trial slowly and tediously along. At the opening of the court in the morning notice was given that Andreas Fuchs, the murderer of William W. Simmons, would be arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, in order to plead to the indictment recently found against him, and that the day would then be fixed for the beginning of his trial. If his counsel was ready, Fuchs' trial would begin immediately after the close of the present case. The trial of Rubenstein was then proceeded with.

The first witness was Louis Magnus, the druggist who put up the prescription for Mrs. Semanski on Sunday, Dec. 12. The prescription book used in the drug store was produced, and identified by the witness, as was also the prescription, but he was not certain as to the hour, with the exception that it was late in the afternoon. A. F. Benenstock was then called and testified that he was a butcher, and kept a slaughter-house on Forty-seventh street, New-York, where Jacob Apst was employed on Sunday, Dec. 12, and that Apst was at his shop on that day, and left at a late hour in the afternoon. Dora Rubenstein, a girl of sixteen, testified that she was at work in a tailor shop on Sunday, Dec. 12, and left about 3 o'clock and went to No. 83 Bayard street to see the prisoner and tell him that her employer wanted to buy a lady's watch; it was about 6 o'clock when she arrived at Jacob Rubenstein's house, and she saw P. N. Rubenstein there. Janet Babilenskey testified, through the interpreter, that she knew prisoner, and knew that he was arrested for killing Sara, "but he did nos do such a ting." [Laughter.] Prisoner was at her house in Mulberry street on Sunday, Dec. 12, to see her husband; she did not know what time it was, but it was after dark.

Mrs. Rebecca Mosaliski lives on the fourth floor of No. 83 Bayard street, and knows P. N. Rubenstein; she rented him the room in which he slept; witness was at home on Sunday, Dec. 12, and Sara Alexander was not in her rooms that day, nor was she ever in them. On cross-examination, witness swore that she and her husband were in the house when prisoner went to bed on the night of Dec. 12; it was about 9:30 o'clock; he had to go through her kitchen to get to his room; she did not see him again that night, nor hear him; she never told anybody that she heard prisoner walking about in his room about 11 o'clock.

Dr. Joseph Weiner testified that he was a physician, and that he attended prisoner in April and May last, when he had Bright's disease; he was very low during April, and was not well when he left off treating him; his last visit was May 13. On cross-examination, witness said that when he ceased treating him he was better, but not cured, and it was his opinion then that his case was incurable; his lungs also were diseased; he treated him only for his diseased kidneys, and not for the disease of his lungs; he had considerable hemorrhage. Anna Finkelstein was at the wedding at No. 101 Hester street on Sunday, Dec. 12, and saw the Silverman girls there; she left between 9 and 10 o'clock, and left the Silverman girls there; did not see any children with the Silverman girls; witness looked at the clock when she started to go to the wedding, and it was about 3:45 o'clock; the wedding ceremony was over, and the guests were in the dancing-room. On cross-examination witness said that she was sure Anna Silverman was there, but was not sure about Sybil. Counsel for the defense then took the witness in hand and cross-examined her so thoroughly that he succeeded in bringing the District Attorney to his feet in an endeavor to protect the witness, but the court decided against him, and the counsel proceeded. The witness, a timid girl, sixteen years old, tried to tell the truth, but she became so confused that she did not know what to say, and finally admitted that she had been mistaken in several of her former answers, and was gruffly dismissed by the counsel. Eugene King, Paying Teller of the Bowery National Bank, produced the check testified to on Tuesday by Kohn, who said that he got it from Jarmolowske & Co., given them by P. N. Rubenstein, and dated Dec. 6, 1875. The check was marked and put in evidence. It was then submitted to the jury for their examination, a question having been raised in regard to the date of the check being Dec. 6.

At 10 o'clock the court took a recess of twenty minutes. During the recess Rubenstein, who had appeared to be uncommonly weak during the early part of the day, came near fainting away, and slipped out of his chair on his knees upon the floor. He was placed by an open window, where, after a few minutes, he recovered. When court opened at 1:35 o'clock, he was helped back to his chair, into which he dropped almost nervelessly, apparently scarcely able to maintain his position. Minnie Levi, a girl of fifteen, was called, and testified that she was at the wedding at Columbia Hall on Sunday, Dec. 12; she went with the Silverman girls; it was 4:30 o'clock when she went to the hall, and she left about 10 o'clock; she did not see Miss Finkelstein until about 8 o'clock; she was with Annie Silverman all the evening; the dancing began about 7 o'clock; there was no dancing before the marriage ceremony.

Abraham Raphael came upon the stand, affirmed with his head covered, and then took his hat off and sat down. He was also at the party, and saw the prisoner's father and brothers there; Jane Jenkinsburg went to the wedding with Miss Finkelstein; left her house at 4:30 o'clock, and stopped for Miss Finkelstein; it was after 5 o'clock when she arrived at the wedding. Annie Finkelstein was recalled and asked if she had been thinking about the time when she went to the wedding. She said she had, and that she thought it was 4:45 o'clock. Moses Barnett attended the wedding at Columbia Hall on Sunday, Dec. 12; the ceremony took place at a little before 5 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The counsel for the defense stated that they should occupy only a few minutes' time in concluding their testimony, and the District Attorney was of opinion that the testimony would be concluded by 1 o'clock to-day. If so, he said, the summing up of counsel would begin at once, and the case would be closed on Saturday.

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD—THE JURY GIVE $10,000 TO HENRY FRIEDE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, the case of Henry Friede against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries, was tried yesterday. The plaintiff proved by himself and some witnesses that he got on the Third avenue car No. 135 at the corner of the Bowery and Ninth street, and there told the driver that he wished to get out on the corner of Bowery and Broome street. The car was very full, every seat being occupied, and a number standing up, so that he was obliged to stand on the front platform. As the car reached the designated point, a lady sitting near the front door told the driver to stop the car, which was done, and after the lady had alighted, and while the plaintiff was with one foot on the pavement and the other foot on the step of the car, the driver loosened the brakes and upset the plaintiff, who, clinging to the rail of the car, was dragged some forty feet, the wheels of the car running over his leg in such a manner as necessitated amputation. The defense was that the plaintiff contributed to the occurrence of the accident by his negligence in standing on the front platform and in taking a long time in getting off the car at the corner of the Bowery and Broome street, and that, therefore, they were not liable. Judge Dittenhoefer summed up the case for the plaintiff, and Judge Green for the defendant, after which Judge Van Brunt charged that the plaintiff could not recover, if he, in any degree, by his negligence, contributed to the accident, but it was for the jury to find whether it was so or not. The jury brought in a sealed verdict yesterday, awarding $10,000 damages to the plaintiff. Runkle & Englehart, plaintiff's attorneys; Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, defendant's attorneys.

COSTS IN BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of John W. Holgate, a bankrupt. He says:

"In this case a creditor, after the discharge of the bankrupt, applied to the court, under section 5,120 of the Revised Statutes, to annul the discharge. Proofs were taken, and the court dismissed the application. The bankrupt now asks that the creditor may be charged with the costs of the application. The creditor contends that there is no statute under which costs can be awarded by the court against a creditor on the dismissal of such an application, and that the court has no power in such a case to award costs against a creditor. * * * It is well settled that the right of the prevailing party to recover costs generally in all cases at law and in equity in the courts of the United States is given by acts of Congress, either expressly or by necessary implication. The power of a court of the United States to render a decree or judgment in a case of equitable cognizance includes the power, possessed and exercised by all courts of equity, to use at discretion, to award or refuse costs, as its judgment of the right of the case may require. This doctrine was recognized as applicable to proceedings for a discharge under the Bankruptcy act of 1841, and in reference to proceedings under the present Bankruptcy act, it is said by Judge Lowell, in re George, (1 Lowell, 494,) that it is 'clear that the District Court, sitting in bankruptcy, has the discretion, like other courts of equitable jurisdiction, to give or withhold costs, in whole or in part, as it may deem just, in all proceedings not specially regulated by statute.' There is no statutory provision which either expressly or by implication forbids the awarding of costs in a case like the present. I think this is a case in which it is proper to award costs to the bankrupt, against the creditor."

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. DANA.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL., GAINS A VERDICT FOR $7,527 23.

The case of the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., against Charles A. Dana to recover $5,000 and interest on one of two promissory notes given by the defendant was concluded before Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., yesterday. In July, 1865, toward the close of Mr. Dana's career as Assistant Secretary of War, he was visited in Washington by a certain Dr. Mack, an Illinois politician, who represented to him that the Chicago *Republican* Company had been formed for the purpose of issuing a newspaper called the Chicago *Republican* in the city indicated by its title. Dr. Mack said that the nominal capital of the company was $500,000 and the actual capital $100,000. Of this latter amount, $80,000, he said had been paid up. He offered Mr. Dana paid-up certificates for the remaining $20,000 of the company's stock in case the latter would go to Chicago and assume the editorial management and control of the paper. Mr. Dana, acting on these representations went to Chicago and took charge of the paper. It was very soon apparent, however, that the concern was in straitened circumstances, and an assessment was levied on the stockholders. Dr. Mack, who was the publisher of the paper, went to Mr. Dana and informed him of the assessment, which he said the other stockholders had paid or were about to pay. Mr. Dana's share was $10,000, which he said he was not able to pay. Upon this, Mack told him that Jacob Bunn and John Williams, both large stockholders in the company, and the latter the President of the First National Bank of Springfield, would advance the money on his [Mr. Dana's] notes. Mr. Dana thereupon gave two notes for $5,000 each, on one of which the present action is brought. Mr. Dana, at the time of giving the notes, gave his stock in the company as collateral security for their payment. It was urged in Mr. Dana's defense that at the time of his separation from the *Republican*, the stockholders agreed to take back his stock and to pay his two notes. In 1868 Mr. Dana received a note from Mr. Tracy, the Cashier of the bank, informing him that one of the notes was then unpaid. A correspondence followed, and Mr. Tracy, in behalf of the bank, offered to bear half the costs of suing the Chicago *Republican* Company for the amount of the note. Under this agreement, suits were instituted by Mr. Dana in Illinois, and the proceedings are pending. Notwithstanding the agreement, and Mr. Dana's fulfillment of his part of it, the bank sued Mr. Dana in New-York for the amount of the note.

After the summing up by the counsel yesterday morning, Judge Larremore directed a verdict for the plaintiffs on the ground that the agreement contained in the correspondence of Mr. Dana with the bank officers did not contain a promise to relieve the defendant entirely from liability, but merely to suspend proceedings until he should have a reasonable time to enter up judgment against the company. The plaintiffs therefore recovered $7,527 23.

A STOCK TRANSACTION.

THE SUIT OF RUSSELL SAGE AGAINST WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE AND OTHERS—A QUESTION OF EVIDENCE DECIDED.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday decided a question of evidence in an examination before trial of some of the defendants in the suit of Russell Sage against Washington R. Vermilye, James A. Trowbridge, Latham A. Fisk, Donald McKay, Luther C. Clark, George C. Clark, John D. Maxwell, David Crawford, Harry E. Dodge, George Denison, Francis Skiddy, Sheppard Gandy, and Levi Parsons. From the complaint it appears that on Dec. 2, 1872, Messrs. Denison, Skiddy, Gandy, and Parsons borrowed of the plaintiff sixty-five $1,000 bonds and seventeen $5,000 bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, all of them bearing date July 1, 1867, and payable July 1, 1897, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable on presentation of the interest coupons attached to the bonds. The bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage on the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the railway, and have scrip certificates attached to them, giving the holder the right to vote and to convert the same into stock. The borrowers of the bonds, as alleged, entered into an agreement with Mr. Sage at the time of borrowing the bonds, whereby they agreed to return the bonds on April 1 following, with all the maturing coupons attached at that time, and would also pay him two and one-half per cent. commission for the use of the bonds. They further agreed to deposit with him, as collateral security for the return of the bonds, $130,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. In case of a default in the return of the borrowed bonds, or in the payment of the commission at the time specified, the plaintiff was authorized to sell the collateral securities, and in addition sue for any deficiency. The collaterals were duly delivered to the plaintiff, who still holds them in readiness to be delivered back. By direction of Messrs. Denison, Skiddy, Gandy and Parsons, the actual delivery of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's bonds was made to David Crawford, who is one of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co. This firm include some of the other defendants not heretofore mentioned. The firm, it is claimed, received the bonds with the full knowledge of the agreement under which they were to be returned. On the appointed day, however, the defendants failed to return the borrowed bonds. Clark, Dodge & Co., Vermilye & Co., and Messrs. Denison, Skiddy, Gandy and Parsons are charged with retaining the bonds in fraud of the plaintiff and against his will. Clark, Dodge & Co. are alleged to have collected all the coupons which matured between Jan. 1, 1873, and Jan. 1, 1875, and deny the plaintiff's right to the bonds and unpaid coupons. Clark, Dodge & Co. are charged with transferring the bonds with the coupons remaining attached on June 29, 1875, to Vermilye & Co., the latter, as alleged on information and belief, giving no actual consideration therefor, and being aware of the agreement for the return of the same to the plaintiff. The transfer is alleged to have been made with the object of "changing the apparent evidence of title thereto and conferring apparent title or color of title thereto on said Vermilye & Co., and of defeating efforts which the said Clark, Dodge & Co. and the said Vermilye & Co. knew the plaintiff was about to make to obtain possession of the said bonds and coupons." The plaintiff, therefore, demands judgment that an account be taken of the sums of money due him for commissions under the agreement referred to; also for the transfer and delivery to him of the Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds and the unpaid interest coupons attached by the defendants, who are to be required to account for such as they shall fail to deliver. An injunction is prayed for during the pendency of this action restraining the defendants from disposing of the bonds or coupons in any way. In case of failure to deliver the borrowed bonds the plaintiff asks the right of selling the collaterals and of collecting any deficiency out of the defendants.

Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., in their answer, state that the Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds came into their possession in December, 1872, being delivered to them by the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, who had possession of the bonds, and who represented themselves at the time to be the owners of the same. On the faith of this representations the firm say they advanced to the Land Grant Company over one hundred thousand dollars, besides other large sums on the faith and security of the bonds, no part of which money has been repaid to them. On July 1, 1873, these advances caused the Land Grant Company to be indebted to the firm in the sum of $292,387 23, all of which still remains due. According to the terms of an agreement with the Land Grant Company, as well as by a well-established custom, the firm claims the right to hold the bonds as collateral security, not only for the moneys originally advanced, but for the subsequent advances. On information and belief the firm admits the agreement between the plaintiff and Messrs. Denison, Skiddy, Gandy, and Parsons. The four last-mentioned gentlemen were at the time of the agreement Directors and members of the Executive Committee of the Land Grant Company, which company had the contract for the construction of the railroad of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. The latter railroad being only in process of construction, and money being desired, the four gentlemen above named borrowed the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company's bonds on which to raise money. The contract of Dec. 2, 1872, is alleged to have been made for the benefit of the Land Grant Company. In pursuance of the contract the bonds were placed in the hands of the latter company for use in raising money thereon, the plaintiff, as alleged, knowing of this purpose. According to the arrangement the bonds were delivered to Crawford, the Treasurer of the Land Grant Company, and also of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co. state that the commissions were paid to the plaintiff, and the contract extended, and that the contract is still in full force and effect. They admit collecting the coupons, but state that the plaintiff knew of their doing so. Just prior to July 1, 1875, there being a suit pending, brought by the plaintiff against them to recover possession of the bonds, which suit has been discontinued, they placed the bonds in the hands of Vermilye & Co. for the latter to collect the coupons. This was done by advice of counsel, and the bonds were never transferred to Vermilye & Co. They deny the holding of the bonds in fraud of the plaintiff or in fraud of Denison, Skiddy, Gandy, or Parsons.

Sheppard Gandy, in his answer, pleads as a bar his adjudication as a bankrupt in the United States District Court, on Aug. 22, 1874. Vermilye & Co. deny ever owning the bonds or having them transferred to them. The defendants, Clark, Dodge & Co. alleged, among other things, that the bonds are not in their possession, and in the examination before trial of two of the members of the firm, questions were asked of them as to the persons to whom the bonds were loaned. This was objected to by their counsel, and Judge Van Brunt holds that the objections are overruled if the defendants strike out of their answer that portion relating to such transactions; otherwise not.

THE LAW OF COMPROMISES.

AN ORDER OF ARREST DISCHARGED BY JUDGE VAN BRUNT—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered an important decision yesterday in the case of A. S. Thorp et al. against Robert C. Portington et al., which contains some interesting features in regard to the law of compromises. The matter came up on a motion to discharge an order of arrest issued against the defendants on Dec. 6, 1875, upon the ground that the latter were guilty of fraud in contracting the debt for which the action was brought, and for having disposed of their property with intent to defraud the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were wholesale dealers in upholstery goods, and the defendants were engaged in the wholesale and retail furniture business. On Feb. 19, 1875, the latter being unable to continue their business, filed their petition in bankruptcy, and upon the same day surrendered the whole of their property to I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy. On April 12 following, a compromise was proposed by the defendants and accepted by their creditors, whereby the defendants were to pay fifty per cent. of their indebtedness, twenty-five per cent in cash, and the remainder in three, six, and nine months. The defendants in their affidavit presented on the application alleged "that during the pendency of the compromise, and while it was under consideration by the defendants' creditors, the plaintiff, Andrew S. Thorp, informed them that unless they gave his firm sixty-five per cent. that he would use all his influence to induce the creditors to reject the proposition and the compromise. But that, if the defendants would pay the plaintiffs the extra fifteen per cent. he would induce the creditors to accept the proposition. That, as the plaintiffs were the largest creditors, and the said plaintiff, A. S. Thorp, would show no mercy unless defendants submitted to his demands, the defendants agreed to pay him the extra fifteen per cent. if he would wait for the same until they had paid the fifty per cent., which he agreed to do; and that defendants subsequently gave him notes at two, three, and four months." In the claim on which the order of arrest was issued against the defendants was included one of these notes. Judge Van Brunt, in commenting on the case, says: "We have this state of facts, that the plaintiffs being in fraud of the rights of the other creditors of the defendants, compelled the defendants to agree to pay fifteen per cent. in addition to the amount for which they represented to the other creditors of the defendants that they had compromised their claim; and the defendants having failed to pay the one-half thus fraudulently demanded from them, have in this action included the amount thus remaining unpaid, and arrested the defendants. An order of arrest obtained under these circumstances cannot for a moment be allowed to stand. It would be a gross abuse of the process of the court to allow it to be used to help the plaintiffs squeeze out of the defendants that for which no action could ever be maintained. The order of arrest must, therefore, be discharged with $10 costs of the motion."

AN OIL SUIT.

DECISION OF JUDGE VAN VORST IN THE CASE OF WILLS AND OTHERS AGAINST SIMMONS & CO.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Wills and others against Simmons & Co. The plaintiffs, it appeared, are a Boston firm, and the defendants an English firm, both engaged in the manufacture of linseed-oil. In 1873 one Mr. Crocker was engaged in the same business, and was indebted to the parties in this action and to another man named Lee. An arrangement was made whereby the plaintiffs, who furnished the seed on Crocker's order, were to pay the expenses of the seed, and were to be reimbursed by a note for one-third the cost, to be indorsed by Lee, by a draft for one-third, which the defendants promised to accept, and by a note for the remaining one-third to their own order. All of these were to be paid out of the proceeds of the seed. The profits of the business were to be divided equally among the parties, and applied to the indebtedness of Crocker to them. A great many cargoes of seed were brought over under this arrangement, which was extended for a second year, with some modifications. In 1874 Simmons & Co., the defendants, notified Crocker not to accept any more seed under the arrangement, and not to draw on them for their one-third, as they would not accept. Plaintiffs brought an action for damages against the defendants, to which demurrer was interposed of defect of parties defendant, and that no cause of action was shown. Judge Van Vorst finds that the four parties to the agreement entered into a partnership, and that this action arises out of partnership matters, but holds that this does not prevent a suit between the partners without joining all the partners, since the damages are to go wholly from one to the other, and not out of the firm or to the firm. He further holds that the direction of the defendants to Crocker amounts to an absolute refusal to accept, and that therein is a sufficient ground for action so far as concerns cargoes already received, but as to cargoes still at sea, he thinks there is a *locus penitentiæ*, and should they be lost or burned, provision has been made for the reimbursement of the plaintiffs from the insurance, so that there may be no need for drawing any draft.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

SUITS AGAINST COLLECTOR ARTHUR NOW ON TRIAL.

Most of the cases on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, now on trial, are suits against Collector Arthur to recover alleged excessive duties paid under protest. These suits involve the legal interpretation of various sections of the Revenue law, and, as test cases, are of considerable importance to importers. Among those called yesterday were the following: Haas vs. Collector Arthur, involving the duties on linen damasks. The plaintiff made several importations in 1873 of linen damasks, upon which the Collector made affidavit that the goods were undervalued to the extent of eighteen per cent. The plaintiff, upon entry of the goods, added this amount to his invoices under protest, and brought suit to recover this alleged excess. The chief question raised was as to the statute allowing protests in cases of this kind. Judge Wallace reserved his decision. S. G. Clarke for plaintiff and United States District Attorney Bliss for the defendant. In the case of Murray against Collector Arthur, the question raised was as to whether, upon a remission of forfeiture by the Secretary of the Treasury, on condition that the goods be exported the Collector could assess the twenty per cent. additional duty imposed in cases of undervaluation. Decision reserved; same counsel. The case of Homer, Colladay & Co., of Philadelphia, against Collector Arthur was brought to recover alleged excessive duties paid on importations of embroidered linen and polonaises. Duties were exacted at forty per cent. as manufactures of linen, the plaintiffs claiming that they should only have paid thirty-five per cent. as manufactures of linen, embroidered, under the acts of 1861 and 1862. By direction of the court, the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, $355 10, with interest. E. Hadley for plaintiff, Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain for the defendant. The case of Rheims against Collector Arthur was called late in the afternoon, and is still on trial. This case involves the question of the reduction of ten per cent. upon the duties demanded on importations of artificial flowers, the plaintiff claiming that he is entitled to this from the fact that cotton was the component of chief value. S. G. Clarke for plaintiff; Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Solomon vs. Volkening, Nos. 1 and 2; National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Lalor; Catlin vs. Dudley; Cutler vs. Butler; Ahrens vs. Bennett; Deane vs. Weir; The People, &c., ex rel. Yelverton vs. Board of Revision, &c., and Board of Assessors; The People ex rel. Tytler vs. Board of Revision, &c., and Board of Assessors; The People ex rel. Tone vs. Board of Revision, &c., and Board of Assessors; The People ex rel. Colegrove vs. Board of Revision, &c., and Board of Assessors; The People ex rel. Davis vs. Board of Revision, &c., and Board of Assessors; Adams vs. Wright; Jordan vs. Foster; Bandmine vs. Lenk.

Orders Granted.—Kobbe vs. Munzesheimer; Hodges vs. Banks; Thomas vs. Joyce; McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; Matter of Rae; Torrens vs. Zabniski; Phelan vs. Collender; Stewart vs. Stewart et al.; Dingee vs. Irwing; The Mayor, &c., vs. Weed; Funch vs. Abenheim; Jones vs. Stevenson; Fischer vs. Lent; Motter vs. Moller; Hickman vs. Tuttle; Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.; Fellows vs. Fellows.

Sandford vs. White.—Bond of guardian approved.

Biddleman vs. Kutridge.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Rothschild vs. Forty-third Street Railroad Company.—The amendment asked for will be granted upon payment of costs of the action up to the present time and $10 costs of motion.

Covert vs. Hurmberger.—I shall allow plaintiff to serve his complaint upon payment of costs of motion to defendant. Order may be settled on one day's notice.

Foshay vs. La Roche.—Term fee of October cannot be allowed. Memorandum.

Seibt vs. Bauzer et al.—Surety's name written over an erasure.

Burden vs. Farmers' Milk Company.—I want the order in this case.

Hollacker vs. O'Brien.—As it appears that one of the sureties in this case is of doubtful responsibility, I think that the judgment should stand as security. Default opened on that condition.

Hughes vs. Paraf.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Renick et al.—The only order which I can make in this case is an order vacating attachment.

Martine vs. Lowenstein.—Motion for a stay granted. No costs of motion.

Triest vs. Woodburn Silver Mining Company of Nevada.—An allowance of $100 granted to the plaintiff.

Grout vs. Cooper.—I do not think this is a case in which a reference should be ordered. It should be tried at the Special Term, and if the decision there should be in favor of the plaintiff, a Referee can then be appointed to take and state the account between the parties. Under the circumstances disclosed by the plaintiff's affidavits, no costs will be allowed on this motion.

Wenneis vs. Wenneis.—Allowed.

Gulick vs. Waters.—Motion to change place of trial to Orange County denied, with $10 costs.

Burden vs. Farmers' Milk Company.—The order of Justice Barrett requires two sureties. A bond with three sureties who do not justify in the sum of $15,000 is not in compliance with the order.

Lewis vs. Gill.—I will grant an order to show cause.

Gunnell vs. Dalley.—Explanation required.

Kronethal vs. Joelsohn.—I do not appoint Referees in supplementary proceedings.

Phillips vs. Cudlipp.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to the purchaser. Memorandum.

Ullman vs. Haas.—Motion denied, without costs.

Matter of opening Eleventh Avenue.—Referred to Hon. William Mitchell to take proof, &c. Memorandum.

Kawer vs. Zwickert.—Ex parte order must be revoked, and the motion to file security for costs granted. Memorandum.

Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Fitzsimmons.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to Geerey. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Barnett vs. Barnett.—In this case I wish to have a reargument.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Reily vs. Hiler et al.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Sanford.

Tyng vs. Marsh et al.—Motion granted.

Brown vs. Schwortz et al.—Order settled.

Devine vs. Devine.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Memorandum of Decisions.—Morris vs. Morris, Jacobs vs. Jacobs, Richard vs. Leibert, Le Bronch vs. Lynch, Devlin vs. Costello et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

See Memorandum.—Sage vs. Vermilye et al., Clark vs. Corcoran.

Thorp et al. vs. Portington et al.—Opinion.

Abbott vs. Abbott.—Referee's report confirmed, and divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Robinson.

Crowell vs. Crowell.—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

COURT NOTES.

V. K. Stevenson, a real estate broker, recovered a judgment for $1,100 and interest against Commodore Garrison in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action was brought to recover commissions on the sale of Mr. Garrison's house at the north-west corner of Park avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The defense was that another broker had completed the sale and had been paid his commissions.

The case of Philip A. Madan against Robert Steward, Jr., the President of Dodd's Express Company, to recover $514 75, the alleged value of a trunk and its contents, was brought to trial before Judge Curtis and a jury, in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The trunk was shipped from West Hampton in 1873, but has not been heard of since. The company claims that its receipt given makes it responsible for no more than $100 loss. The case is still on.

Frank Blackman was arrested by Officer McMahon, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, on complaint of the Union News Company, on a charge of having embezzled at different times various sums of money from that company. It was stated that other embezzlements of the same character had been committed, and a warrant was issued for another employe of the company, against whom there is strong proof. The defendant being under eighteen and a minor, he was discharged.

On Tuesday night two burglars, Charles Magan, of No. 209 West Twentieth street, and Carson Schroder, of No. 282 Eighth avenue, broke into the premises of Patrick J. Meagher, No. 226 Eighth avenue, and carried off a quantity of carpeting. Officer Schanwaker subsequently arrested them at No. 272 West Twenty-seventh street, while they were in the act of selling a portion of the stolen property. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, they were committed in default of $1,000 bail each, notwithstanding their protestation of innocence.

In accordance with a request of Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the American Minister at Berlin, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday forwarded to Germany the record of the naturalization of Solomon D. Stern, who took out his papers and became a citizen of this country in 1874. He subsequently went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and the authorities endeavored to treat him as a German subject by impressing him into military service. The record of his naturalization was called for as an offset to such claim.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following case was heard:

No. 191.—*Shepley et al. vs. Cowan et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was a suit in equity commenced by one McPherson and continued by the plaintiffs in error, his executors, to divest the title of the defendants, who claim the lands in dispute under a patent from the United States, under pre-emption by one Chartrand, made in 1835, and continued by his sons in 1846 up to 1866, when the patent issued to them as heirs. The McPherson claim is based on a location made by officers of the United States in favor of the State of Missouri, and a patent of the State made under an act of Congress of September, 1841. The court below held that the State location was void, because the lands were specially reserved by act of Congress, and the Land Department had so instructed its officers at St. Louis that it "was reserved from sale or entry of any kind, to satisfy the claim of the village of Carondelet, under the act of June, 1812, and that of 1824." The bill was dismissed, and it is here urged that the decision is erroneous because it was not established on the trial that the village of Carondelet ever filed any claim to commons, such as to make it the subject of reservation. The defendants in error maintain the correctness of the judgment below, but submit that as both parties to the suit claim under independent legal titles, wholly adverse to each other, there is no equitable jurisdiction in the case. Glover & Shepley and P. Phillips for plaintiffs in error; Montgomery Blair and B. A. Hill for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 192—Sherman vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; argument resumed and concluded. No. 198—Albert A. Kendall et al., appellants, vs. Rowland Brill, respondent; argued by H. E. Sickles, of counsel for appellant, and by O. D. M. Baker for respondent. No. 62—Henry C. Howard et al., respondents, vs. George K. Moat, appellant; argued by Scott Lord, of counsel for appellant, and by William Rumsey for respondents. No. 167—Sophia C. Hull, appellant, vs. McGregor J. Neetcheson, respondent; argued by George F. Comstock, of counsel for appellant, and by W. W. McFarland for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Friday, Feb. 11: Nos. 191, 169, 196, 199, 199½, 200, 202, 203.

A LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

The case of Sarah Lockwood against Washington Irving Bishop was tried before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The suit was brought on a policy of insurance for $2,500, issued in 1848 for the benefit of Mrs. Sarah Bishop and her children on the life of Nathaniel C. Bishop, her husband. Mrs. Bishop died, leaving one child, the plaintiff in the present action. Her husband married again and died, leaving one child by his second wife. The latter has paid the premiums on the policy since 1855, and the defendant, her son, claims either one-half of the policy, or else, as Assignee of his mother, all the premiums paid, with interest. Judge Van Vorst took the papers, reserving his decision.

BRANDY BOTTLE TRADE-MARKS.

A motion was made before Judge Robinson, in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in the suits brought by the Messrs. Hennessey against certain infringers of their trademarks on brandy bottles and cases. The original application by them for an injunction was refused recently, on the ground that their bottles did not contain the quantities they were said to contain, and because they were, for this reason, not proper subjects for equitable relief. In their application yesterday they urged that it was well understood in the trade as to how much the pint and quart bottles contained, but Judge Robinson refused the motion for the same reason as before.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrer.	200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
27—Wheeler vs. Con. M. L. Ins. Co.	197—Bockhoum vs. Miller et al.
Law and Fact.	162—Brainerd vs. Mfs. & B's Bank.
39—King vs. Duryea.	34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
251—*Tribune* Ass'n vs. *Sun* P. Ass'n.	55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
96—Blatchford vs. Kidd.	235—Alden vs. Dicsey.
121—Pam et al. vs. Vilmar.	239—Cen. R. R. of N. Y. vs. Mathews et al.
164—Morris et al vs. Porter et al.	268—Koffman vs. Schoeneman.
210—Schlessinger vs. Tallman et al.	292—Soanoni vs. Ruck et al.
216—Tallman vs. Schlessinger et al.	206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
244—Powers vs. Otard et al.	107—R. F. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
304—De Mara vs. Guilfoyle et al.	307—— vs. —.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.	199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
106—Neilson vs. Tracy, &c.	264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Larcombe.	
311—Clark vs. Phelan et al.	
145—Farley vs. Farrell.	
212—Dugan vs. McCormack et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
66—Simpson vs. Armstrong.	138—Stewart vs. Strasburger.
100—Sucey vs. Buddensick.	166—Smith vs. Wright.
103—Collins vs. Buddensick.	266—Marshall vs. Koehler, &c., (No. 1.)
106—Continental Bank vs. Black.	267—Marshall vs. Koehler, &c., (No. 2.)
113—Nat. Spring Co. vs. Board of Assessors.	268—Marshall vs. Koehler, &c., (No. 3.)
118—Miller vs. Nichols.	269—Marshall vs. Koehler, &c., (No. 4.)
125—New-York *Dispatch* vs. Green, &c.	303—Matter of Fifth Av. Pres. Church.
	328—Brackney vs. Beach.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

January term continued; held in General Term Room.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short causes.	Nos.
1602—Garland vs. Bradstreet et al.	3406—Morris et al. vs. Hazard.
1612—Van Beuren vs. Underhill et al.	1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1968—Fullerton vs. Fisk.	2076—Huchman vs. Adams.
2122½—Manget vs. Floyd.	2342—Besendahl et al. vs. Bondy et al.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.	2340—Whitman vs. Bondy et al.
1652—Levy et al. vs. Gillett et al.	2339—Wickle et al. vs. Bondy et al.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.	1858—Bank of B. N. A. vs. Hubbell.
1308—Linderman et al. vs. Harnay.	1756—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
1820½—Brodt vs. Scott.	2450—Goff et al. vs. Lynch et al.
950—Manufs' & B's Bank vs. Asten, &c.	2464—Burkhalter et al. vs. Voorhies.
1854—Dame et al. vs. Smith.	2440—Bull's Head Bank vs. Jogger Iron Co.
1772—N. Y. S. L. & T. Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.	1686—Keppel vs. Weltz.
2174—Catoir vs. Lambert.	2180—Linn vs. Wickham.
2276—Bartlett et al. vs. Ernstein.	1058—Payton vs. Finn.
2346—Gleason, &c., vs. Hubbard, &c., et al.	2522—Ebbinghausen vs. Montgomery.
2198—Baird, Jr., vs. Ladd et al.	2486—Axt vs. Doran.
1314—Drumgold vs. Canary.	2408—Levy, &c., vs. Bode.
2032—Lehman et al. vs. Fredericks.	2530—Roberts vs. Ripinski et al.
3404—Babcok et al. vs. Hazard et al.	1290—Security Bank vs. Otis.
	3600—Ginner, &c., vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2347—Dry-Goods Bank vs. Adler.	3821—Nichols vs. Tornier.
973—Gunzenheimer, &c., vs. Lyons et al.	2055—Sims vs. Pray.
1349—McKee vs. Mott.	1839—Colvell et al. vs. Williams.
2449—Weeks vs. Noxon et al.	1661—Berdan vs. Remier.
1777—Hurley vs. Pettet.	2497—Law vs. Grass.
1753—Van Horn vs. Pierson.	2431—Produce Bank vs. Phillips et al.
1741½—Falihee vs. Hammond.	2259—People's Bank vs. Hoffman, &c.
2271—Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Green.	2419—Baldwin, &c., vs. Duff et al.
950—Manuf. & B's Bank vs. Asten, &c.	2509—Olmstead versus Payne.
2283—The People ex rel. Bonne vs. O'Brien.	2189—Cit. Nat. Bank of W. vs. Holmes et al.
1655—Allen vs. Mish et al.	2476—Schweiter vs. Rosenberg.
1645—Hubbard vs. Hess et al.	2477—Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Cassin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
895—Guenthal vs. Doellner.	939—Johnson et al. vs. Hanover Bank.
917—Eggert vs. Fettretch	941—The People ex rel. Soc. for Ref. Juv. Del's vs. Stewart et al.
921—Stevens vs. Lamson.	945—Stewart et al. vs. Lindeman.
923—Phillips vs. Ruger et al.	949—Solomon vs. Met. Ins. Co.
927—Dobler vs. Ryerson, &c.	951—Osgood vs. Bell et al.
1479—Baker et al. vs. Drew.	953—Steubing vs. Elias.
933—Crow vs. Cassin.	
935—Platt et al. vs. Levy et al.	
937—Taylor et al. vs. Keyser.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.	772—Grieves vs. Cady.
534—Stoker vs. B. & S. A. P. M. S. P. Co.	618—Edwards vs. McCall.
1182—Willard vs. Conner, &c.	584—D. S. Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.
416—P. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.	1286—Beard vs. Sinnott.
608—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.	838—Carpenter vs. Cushman.
454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.	920—Kinsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
856—Kerrigan vs. B. & 7th Av. R. R. Co.	718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Ass.
	976—Wilson vs. Toole.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1975—O'Gorman vs. Kamak	1093—Hock, &c., vs. Matthews.
1024—Weed vs. Burt.	1617—Michaelis vs. DeBary et al.
2184—Ward vs. Norton.	1619—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, &c.	1621—Wetzer vs. Happensack.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.	1630—Koenig vs. Wolf.
2049—Mech's & T's Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.	1631—Hayes vs. Amidon.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan, &c.	1632—Merritt vs. O'Neil.
955—Fibee vs. Hillier.	1633—Huegi vs. Prov. & N. Y. S. S. Co.
956—Same vs. Same.	1634—Cox vs. Cen. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
969—Strauss vs. N. G. L. S. S. Co.	1635—Goulden vs. Winterbottom.
177—Fisk vs. Staudert.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1275—Bauer vs. Lorillard S. S. Co.	1641—McQuirk vs. Finan.
1619—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	1642—Doll vs. Zweig.
1506—Hogg vs. Hadden.	1643—Mallon vs. Allen et al.
1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor, &c.	1644—Delemater vs. Allen et al.
1469—Young vs. Newman.	1645—Newman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1701—Sexton vs. The Mayor. &c.	1648—Monday vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
1636—Dooley vs. La Cour.	1649—Monday vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.
1637—Grinnell vs. Kirtland.	1650—Con. F. Jar. Co. vs. Vermilye.
1638—Kinney vs. Erie Railway Co.	1651—Byam vs. The Mayor, &c.
1639—Decker vs. Peck.	1652—Platt vs. Fox.
1640—Graphic Co. vs. Britt Lith. Co.	1653—Moudd vs. Spiro.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1487—Hewson vs. De Peyster.	2183—Weth vs. Bischoff, &c.
1520—Frommehen vs. Oelze.	1659—Goff vs. Winship.
1604—Vail et al. vs. Lazare.	1660—Hill vs. Mitchell.
1501—McGrane, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1661—Stenburg vs. Rocke.
1606—Curtis vs. N. Y. Silk Manufacturing Co.	1662—Kostiney vs. Kaick. L. Ins. Co.
1654—Cisse vs. Bogart.	1663—Ellinger, &c., vs. Conover.
1655—Southard, &c., vs. Benner.	1664—Bischoff vs. Straub.
1656—Klopp vs. Militcher.	1665—Mackay vs. Axiel.
1657—Macgregor vs. Beyea.	1666—Fera vs. Fox.
1658—Chem. Nat. Bank vs. Kolmer.	1668—Con. F. Jar. Co. vs. Almy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6557—Crawford vs. Carpenter.	3831—Alexander vs. Belling.
6064—Oatman vs. Millard.	3833—Gray vs. Squire.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.	3835—McGuire vs. Heyman et al.
5123—Ruck vs. Birdsell.	3837—Haas vs. Steinan et al.
5192—Woods vs. Warren et al.	3838—Weil et al. vs. M. D. T. Co.
6488—Gould M'f'g. Co. vs. Bulkley.	3841—Braurson vs. Burkart et al.
1704—Keller vs. Purcell.	1445—Simon vs. Sherer et al.
6283—Tilman et al. vs. Stevenson.	
6526—Rogers vs. Tilden et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3820—Gault vs. Fettretch.	3846—Marks vs. Branne.
6243—Fleischauer vs. Reis.	3849—Heiss et al. vs. Johnson.
6244—Same vs. Same.	3853—Cunningham vs. Buell.
6245—Same vs. Same.	3855—Man. & Mer. Bank vs. Bellows.
5640—Kaufman vs. Looram.	3856—Same vs. Same.
3842—Jessup et al. vs. Griswold.	3859—McKnight vs. Glück.
3844—Zemlicka vs. Jackson.	3861—Callaghan vs. Von Schoening.
3845—Van Benshoten vs. Bentz et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4925—Traub et al. vs. Weisels et al.	5653—Burns vs. Russak et al.
6602—Goldsmith vs. Lodel et al.	5903—Vail vs. Phillips et al.
6607—Engeken et al. vs. Ryan.	6227—Brown vs. Lyddy.
6739—Same vs. Same.	6567—O'Connell et al. vs. Kennedy.
6743—Pickert vs. Miller.	6579—Oakes vs. Adams, Jr.
2624—Frothingham vs. Diebecker.	6630—Farrington vs. Glover et al.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. Author's Publishing Co.	6631—Hill et al. vs. Wilson.
3832—Lippman vs. Krieling.	6690—Rhoades et al. vs. Hockstaedter.
	6754—Rice vs. Russell.
	6787—Byrnes et al. vs. Board of Education.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1—Davis vs. the Mayor.
37—Hotop vs. Ehrenreich et. al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Speir and Sanford, J. J.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Bell, &c., vs. Spotts, &c	49—Cormier et al. vs. Batty.
46—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.	50—Gawtry vs. Clark.
47—Haughwout et al. vs. Garrison.	51—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.
48—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.	35—Durant vs. Abendroth, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Demurrer.	Nos.
— — Garibaldi vs. Lawtell.	26—Geerey et al., &c., vs. Geerey.
	27—Phelps vs. Redfield.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Morris Moriarty, robbery.	Henry Fields, forgery.
Patrick Feeley, felonious assault and battery.	Michael O'Farrell and Annie O'Farrell, receiving stolen goods.
John Mayer, rape.	Michael Roach, false pretense.
Richard H. Scott, grand larceny.	Patrick O'Brien, false pretense.
Lizzie Cutter, grand larceny.	James Cullum, false pretense.
George W. Dawson and Dick Lafferty, grand larceny.	James Quirk, petit larceny.
William Martin, grand larceny.	James Ryan, grand larceny.
John M. Graham and Thos. Candrew, burglary.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	72	100	N. W. Pref. b3.	63¼
11,500	do.	72⅛	300	Mich. Central	59¾
10,000	do.	72	200	do. c.	59¾
1,000	U. Pac. 1st. c.	103⅞	200	do.	60
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	112⅞	300	do.	60¼
600	Erie Railway	16¾	100	do.	60⅛
600	do. b3.	16¾	100	do.	60¼
200	Western Union	77⅛	300	Tol. & Wabash	6
1100	do.	77	200	do. s3.	6
500	do.	76⅞	100	St. Paul Pref.	79¼
400	do. s3.	76¾	100	do. c.	79¼
300	do.	76⅞	100	do.	79⅜
100	do.	77	200	do.	79½
300	do.	77⅛	100	do. b3.	79⅝
100	do.	77¼	400	do.	79¾
500	do.	77⅜	300	do.	79⅝
100	Rock Island b3.	109	1100	do.	79⅞
400	Pacific Mail	35¼	700	St. Paul	42¾
1000	do. c.	35⅜	300	do. c.	42⅞
100	do.	35¼	1400	do.	43
100	do.	35½	300	do.	43⅛
1500	Lake Shore	65	500	do.	43¼
400	do.	65⅛	300	Han. & St. Jo.	18½
100	do. s4.	65	15	do.	18⅛
1500	do. s3.	65	400	do.	18¼
2000	do.	65⅛	200	do. s3.	18⅝
1300	do.	65¼	100	do.	18¾
100	do. c.	65¼	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	28½
1500	do.	65⅜	200	do.	28¼
2900	do.	65½	500	do.	28
1100	do. s3.	65⅜	100	do. s3.	28⅜
1100	do.	65¼	200	do.	28½
500	North-western	42	100	do.	29
100	do. s15.	42	1000	Ohio & Miss.	21⅝
600	do.	42⅛	200	do.	21¾
600	do.	42¼	1000	do.	21⅞
600	do.	42⅜	300	do.	21¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	122½	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121¾
15,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 b. c.	117¾	2,000	do. c.	121¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 b. c.	117¾	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	116¾
10,000	do. 12.	117⅝	10,000	do. 12.	116⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.	119⅝	30,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R. 12.	117¾
30,000	do. 12.	119⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. 12.	117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000	Mo. 6s, '77	101	107	Del. & H. Canal	121
2,000	Mo. 6s, '78	101	100	Panama b. c.	130
2,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	102⅝	1700	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	65⅛
8,000	do.	102½	200	do.	65¼
2,000	B. 6s W. L. b. c.	104¼	900	do.	65⅜
1,000	J. C. 7s, Im.	106	2000	do.	65½
2,000	Tenn. 6, new	43	100	do.	65⅝
20,000	D. of Col. 3.65s	72¼	1500	do.	65¼
4,000	Al. & Susq. 1st.	114½	100	do. s3.	65¼
5,000	C. & O. 1st c. on	31¼	200	Union Pac. b. c.	68¾
10,000	do. b. c.	31⅛	1000	C. & N. W. b. c. s3.	42¼
4,000	N. J. C. 1st, C.	110½	600	do.	42⅜
3,000	L. & W. B. C.	99½	100	do. s3.	42⅜
2,000	do.	99¼	200	do. s3.	42¼
1000	N. W. C. C. G.	90	100	do.	42⅛
8,000	M. & S. P., C. S. F.	86⅛	500	do.	42¼
1,000	Erie 4th	100½	300	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	63¼
500	C. P. & A. n.	104	115	Cen. R. of N. J. b. c.	109¼
3,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	103½	100	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	108⅞
7,000	do. b. c.	103⅝	10	do.	109
9,000	Har. 1st 7s C.	117½	400	do. b3.	108⅞
7,000	Union Pac. 1st.	104⅛	300	do. b3.	109
5,000	U. P. 7s L. G.	101⅛	50	do.	109⅛
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	104	50	Del., L. & W. b. c.	118¾
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	53¼	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	150½
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	20	100	do. b. c.	150¼
10,000	R., W. & O. C. 1st	93⅜	200	C., M. & S. P. b. c.	43¼
2,000	C. P. 1st, S. J. B. b. c.	94⅜	300	do.	43⅜
1,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	86	100	do.	43¼
1,000	T., C. S. & D. 1st.	59	300	do.	43⅛
20	Continental Bk.	79	100	do. c.	43
20	Bank of Com.	118	400	do.	43
20	Bk. of Republic	86	300	do. s3.	43
130	Manh'tan Bk. b. c.	152½	200	do.	43⅛
100	West. Union b. c.	77¼	100	do.	43
200	do.	77⅛	400	do.	42¾
600	do.	77	1000	do.	42⅝
800	do.	77⅛	1000	do.	42½
1500	do.	77¼	400	do.	42⅝
100	do. s5.	77⅛	200	do.	42¾
100	do. c.	77⅛	500	C. M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	79¾
400	do. s3.	77	100	do. b3.	79¾
100	do.	77½	500	do.	79⅝
1300	do.	77¼	100	do.	79½
700	do. s3.	77¼	100	do.	79¼
1000	Pacific Mail b. c.	35½	200	do.	79⅛
100	do. b3.	35½	100	do. s30.	79
50	American Ex.	63¼	50	do.	79⅛
5	do. b. c.	63	100	Dub. & S. City. b. c.	73½
10	do.	63½	200	Chic. & Alton. b. c.	104
100	U. S. Express	68⅝	185	Mor. & Essex. b. c.	103¼
50	do.	68½	100	St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	21½
100	do. b. c.	69	100	do.	21¾
100	Wells-Fargo b. c.	87½	100	Atlan. & P. Pf. b. c.	5⅝
200	do.	88	200	do.	5¾
100	Adams Ex. b. c.	110	67	do.	5½
50	do. b3.	110	100	do. b3.	5⅝
600	Erie Railway b. c.	16⅝	500	Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	18¾
35	do.	16½	100	do.	19
200	do.	16⅝	100	do. s3.	18¾
800	Mich. Cen. b. c.	60	200	do.	18⅞
50	do.	60½	100	do. c.	18⅞
200	do. s3.	60	100	do. c.	18¾
200	do.	60⅛	200	H. & S. J. Pref.	29
18	Illinois Cen.	99¼	800	do. b. c.	29
10	do.	99¾	700	do.	28¾
5	do. b. c.	99⅝	200	do.	28⅝
			600	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	21¾
			100	do.	21⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	St. Paul 1st, I. & M.	92½	400	North-western	42⅛
2,000	H. & C. Mo. 1st.	82	400	At. & Pacific	5½
5,000	U. Pac. S. F. b3.	96	200	St. Paul	42⅝
9,000	do.	96	100	do. s3.	42⅝
10	Ninth Nat. Bank.	80½	100	do.	42½
100	Pacific Mail	35⅜	100	do. c.	42⅜
100	do. s3.	35⅜	400	do.	42¼
100	Western Union	77⅜	300	do.	42⅜
300	do. c.	77¼	300	do. b3.	42½
100	do.	77¼	100	do.	42⅜
100	do.	77⅛	800	Ohio & Miss.	21⅞
200	Lake Shore s3.	65⅝	100	do. s3.	21⅝
500	do.	65¼	200	do.	21¾
400	do. s3.	65¼	200	St. Paul Pref.	79
100	do. b3.	65¼	400	do.	78⅞
600	do. s3.	65⅛	100	do. s3.	78¾
100	do.	65⅛	600	do.	78½
100	do. b3.	65¼	100	do.	78¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	122½	$60,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81	117¾
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅝	30,000	U. S. 5s. C., '81.	117¾
20,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	116⅞	5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	125⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	D. of C. 3-65s.	72½	400	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	42⅛
1,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s.	109½	100	do.	42¼
3,000	M. & St. P. C. S. F.	86¼	300	do. b3.	42⅜
7,000	do. b. c.	86½	600	do.	42⅜
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	118	100	do. s5.	42⅜
10,000	Mor. & Es. 7s, '71 b. c.	110	100	do. b3.	42½
1,000	Erie 3d.	102½	400	Cl. & P. G'd. b. c.	95¼
1,000	L. B. & W. 1st.	30	62	do.	95½
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	102½	400	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. b3.	63¼
1,000	West. Pac. bds.	98	100	do.	63⅛
1,000	do.	98½	50	Cen. of N. J. b. c.	109¼
6,000	Union Pac. 1st.	104¼	100	do. s3.	109
8,000	U. Pac. S. F. b. c.	96	10	do.	109
15,000	L. & N. Con., '98.	90½	100	do. s3.	108¾
25	Bk. of Commerce.	118	100	do. s3.	108½
8	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	113¼	200	do.	108¼
5	do.	113	100	do.	108
100	Am. Ex. b. c. b30.	63	100	St. L., I. M. & So.	22
25	do.	62½	100	do. b. c. b3.	22
50	Adams Ex. b. c.	110	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	42⅜
100	U. S. Ex. b. c.	68¾	300	do.	42½
100	W. U. Tel. b. c. c.	77¼	100	do.	42⅝
100	do.	77¼	400	do.	42¾
200	do. b3.	77⅜	100	do. s3.	42¾
1200	do.	77⅜	100	do.	42⅞
700	do. s3.	77⅜	500	do. b3.	43
300	do. b3.	77½	200	do.	43
700	do.	77⅜	100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	78¾
100	Erie Railw'y. b. c.	16¾	100	do.	78⅞
56	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	109	200	do.	79
222	do.	109¼	200	do. s3.	79
200	L. S. & M. So. b. c. s3.	65¼	500	do.	79⅛
300	do.	65¼	100	do.	79¼
100	do.	65⅜	200	do.	79⅜
1400	do.	65½	10	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	102
800	do. b3.	65⅝	515	H. & St. Jo. b. c.	19
1700	do.	65⅝	400	do.	18⅞
700	do.	65¾	300	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	29
1500	do. b3.	65¾	100	do.	28⅞
800	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	22	100	Mo., K. & T. b. c.	8½
100	D., L. & W. b. c.	118⅛	200	At. & P. Pf. b. c.	5½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	D. C. 3.65s	72½	100	Union Pacific	69
1,000	do.	72¾	100	Illinois Cen.	99¼
13,000	M. & St. P. C. S. F.	86½	100	do. b3.	99½
8,000	do.	87	100	North-western Pf	63¼
5,000	N. W. C. C. G. B.	90	100	do. b3.	63⅜
8,000	do. b3.	90	200	do.	63⅜
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	106⅜	300	North-west'n. b3.	42½
700	West'n Union. b3.	77½	100	do. b30.	42½
1600	do.	77½	900	do.	42½
120	U. S. Express	68⅞	600	do.	42⅜
180	do.	69	5	C., C. C. & Ind.	56½
300	N. Y. C. & H.	113¼	100	N. J. Central	107¾
500	Pacific Mail	35⅜	100	Rock Island	109¼
100	do.	35¼	200	St. Paul	43
600	do. b3.	35½	100	St. Paul Pref. b3.	79⅜
100	Erie Railway	16¾	100	Toledo & Wab.	5⅞
80	Panama	130	200	Del., Lack. & W.	118½
600	Lake Shore	65¾	100	do.	117⅞
500	do.	65⅞	150	do.	117⅝
1000	do. s3.	65⅞	40	C., B. & Q.	119½
100	do. b3.	66	200	Ohio & Miss. b3.	22
700	do.	66	100	do.	22
500	do. s3.	66	200	do. b3.	22⅛
1000	do.	66⅛	300	do.	22
1700	do.	66¼	300	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	14
500	do.	66⅜	100	St. L. & I. M.	22
700	do. b3.	66¼	400	Michigan Cen.	60½
100	do.	66⅛	100	do.	60¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The stock market to-day was extremely dull, the transactions exhibiting a falling off as compared with those of yesterday of upward of 40,000 shares. There was nothing in the speculation to afford any decisive indication as to the future course of the market, the fluctuations being irregular and confined within a comparatively narrow range. The most active stock was Lake Shore, which advanced from 65 to 66⅜, closing at a merely fractional reaction. Advices from Madison that the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature had voted down the amendments proposed by the Granger representatives to the Vance bill modifying the Potter law, imparted strength to St. Paul and North-western, the former of which rose to 43⅜ for the common and to 79⅞ for the preferred, closing at some reaction from the highest point. North-western common advanced to 42⅝ and the preferred to 63⅜, and closed at the highest point. The improvement in the general market toward the close of business was in large measure in sympathy with the buoyancy of the Granger stocks. Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 22⅛, and Hannibal and St. Joseph to 19¼. Pacific Mail was firm at 35¼@35½. Western Union sold down to 76¾, but afterward recovered and advanced to 77½. Michigan Central rose to 60¾, and was strong at the close. New-Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawana and Western were weak on reports in regard to the troubles in the coal regions. The former declined from 109½ to 107¾, while Delaware, Lackawana and Western fell off from 118⅝ to 117⅝. The other investment shares were firm. Express stocks were strong.

In the money market to-day there was a large supply of capital offering on call, and the bulk of business was at 3 ℔ cent. on Government securities, and at 4@4½ ℔ cent. on stock collaterals. The increased disposition of financial institutions to place round amounts on time indicates the prevailing belief that the money market will not show any change from its present easy condition for some time to come—at least not until the annual settlements among the farmers in the interior take place, which will be about two months hence. Before that time arrives it is quite probable that the legal-tender average of the banks will be even stronger than at present, so that if higher rates are established they will be only temporary, unless causes now unlooked for should prevent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5 to 6 ℔ cent., and names not so well known from the latter rate up to 8 ℔ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000. According to Washington dispatches there has been a contraction of over $20,000,000 legal tenders and national bank currency since the passage of the Resumption act.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England rate of discount, which remains at 4 ℔ cent., three months discounts in the open market at London being ⅜ ℔ cent. lower. The increase of specie by the bank for the week ending Wednesday was £76,000 sterling. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities is reported at 42⅝ ℔ cent., the same as on Thursday last. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange, where money is quoted at 3¾ ℔ cent. on Government securities. Consols, at the close, showed a decline of ⅛ ℔ cent., United States bonds having been steady, with the exception of 1867s, which closed at 109⅜, against 109½@109⅝ yesterday. Erie closed at 13¼@13⅜ for the common, and at 32 for the preferred. The specie in the Bank of France increased 19,125,000 francs during the past week. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm at $4 85½@$4 85¾ for 60 days' bills, and at $4 89@$4 89¼ for demand, the latter being relatively firmer than long sterling. The gold market was destitute of feature, the entire business of the day having been at 112⅞. Cash gold loaned at 2 to 3½ ℔ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $55,000 bullion was shipped for the East.

There was an active demand for Government bonds and railroad mortgages, the former showing a slight impovement in prices and the latter a decided advance in some instances. The supply of Government bonds in the market is very limited and business is restricted because of the difficulty of securing important amounts without advancing prices to much higher figures. With the expectation general that money will rule easy the active demand for investment securities is readily accounted for. In the railroad mortgages the inquiry was especially active toward the close, when the various Pacific issues advanced without inducing many offerings. Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds sold at 87, against 86⅛ early in the day. North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were firmly held at 90@90¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible sold at 82, against 81½ at the close yesterday. Harlem coupon firsts sold at 117½, Morris and Essex firsts at 118, and Albany and Susquehanna firsts at 114½. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 72¾, and closed at that price. Tennessees were weak at a lower range of prices.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.

Gold receipts	$217,700 00
Gold payments	565,893 30
Gold balance	46,543,892 67
Currency receipts	889,170 82
Currency payments	1,097,326 76
Currency balance	36,840,581 04
Customs	197,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117½	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121⅝	121⅝
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	112¾	113¼
Rock Island	108⅞	109¼
Pacific Mail	35¼	35½
St. Paul	42¾	43
St. Paul Preferred	79¼	79⅜
Lake Shore	65	66⅛
North-western	42	42⅜
North-western Preferred	63¼	63⅜
Western Union	77¼	77½
Union Pacific	69	69
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	5⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	119⅛	117⅝
New-Jersey Central	109⅞	107¾
Panama	130	130⅛
Erie	16¾	16¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	22
C., C. and I. C.	5¾	5¼
Harlem	138	138½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113¼	112⅞	500
Delaware and Hudson Canal	121	121	100
Erie	16¾	16⅝	2,235
Chicago and Alton	104	104	200
Lake Shore	66⅜	65	36,500
Wabash	6	5⅞	500
North-western	42⅝	42	9,020
North-western Pref.	63⅜	63⅛	1,300
Rock Island	109¼	108⅞	1,256
Morris and Essex	103¼	103¼	185
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅜	42¼	12,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	79⅞	78¼	6,630
Pittsburg	95¼	95¼	462
Del., Lack. and Western	118⅝	117⅝	660
New-Jersey Central	109½	107¾	860
Michigan Central	60¾	59¾	2,450
Illinois Central	99½	99¼	200
Union Pacific	69	68¾	300
Iron Mountain	22	21½	300
A. and P. Pref.	5¾	5½	1,065
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19¼	18¼	3,000
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	29	28	3,500
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	21⅝	5,700
Missouri Pacific	14	14	120
Panama	130⅛	130	185
Western Union	77½	76¾	14,300
Pacific Mail	35½	35¼	4,200
Kansas and Texas	8½	8½	200
Dubuque and Sioux City	73½	73½	100
Adams Express	110¼	110	250
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	88	87½	350
United States Express	69	68⅝	750
Total sales			103,227

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	125¼	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122½	122⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117⅝	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117½	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¾	122
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅝	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	116¾	117
United States 10-40s, coupons	120⅛	120½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117¾	117⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅝	117⅞

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $63,000 for interest and $204,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$16,702,000
Gold balances	854,393
Currency balances	961,494

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,213,973
Currency balances	2,793,006
Gold exchanges	7,132,442
Gold balances	782,180

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.	42	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	54
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	54
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. o. J & J	40
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. o. A & O	40
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	10
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	9½
Kentucky 6s	102	N. C. new bds., J. & J.	9
Louisiana 6s	43	N. C. new bds., A. & O.	8½
La. 6s, New Bonds	43	N. C. Sp. tax, class 1.	3
La. 6s, new, Fl. D.	43	N. C. Sp. tax, class 2.	2¾
La. 6s, Penitentiary.	43	N. C. Sp. tax, class 3.	2¾
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.	43	Ohio 6s, '81	105
La. 8s, Levee Bonds.	33	Ohio 6s, '86	108
La. 8s, L. B., of '75	43	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 8s, L. B., of 1910.	12	South Carolina 6s	36
Mich. 6s, 1878-79	102	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	37½
Mich. 6s, '83	105	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	37½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	37½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	101	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	30
F'd'g. bs., due '94-95	102¾	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	32
L'gbs., due '81 to '91 in.	102½	S. C. 7s, of '88	33
Asylum or U., due '92	102½	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4½
Han. & St. J., due '76	100½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	42¾
Han. & St. J., due '86	102	Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	42
Han. & St. J., due '87	102	Texas 10s, of '76	102½
N. Y. B. B'ty L.	104	Virginia 6s, old	30½
N. Y. C. B'ty L.	104½	Va. 6s, new, '66	38
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	118⅝	Va. 6s, new, '67	38
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	119	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	75
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	119	Va. 6s, ex mat'd c	63⅝
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	120	Va. 6s, Consol. 2d s.	45
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	17	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924.	72¾

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Hanover	70
American Exchange	115½	Importers' and Trad.	190
Butchers' and Drov.	130	Manhattan	150
Central National	100¼	Market	113
Chatham	136	Mechanics'	139
City	300	Merchants'	118½
Commerce	115½	Metropolitan	126
Continental	78	Nassau	103
Corn Exchange	133	New-York	129
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fulton	150	North America	99
Gallatin National	129	Oriental	170
German American	79	Park	126
Germania	110	Phenix	94
Gold Exchange	119	Republic	85
Grocers'	94	State of New-York	103¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108½	108⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	139	139½
Pennsylvania Railroad	*51¾	51⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	61⅞
Cattawissa Railroad, Preferred	45½	46
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	37⅞	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105	105½

*Ex. dividend.

The sixteenth annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company, published in full elsewhere, is a favorable exhibit, and reflects great credit upon those having the management of its affairs in charge. The gross assets of the company on Dec. 31, 1875, were $4,850,303 45, and the surplus $749,863 80.

The Sterling Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 155 Broadway.

We are indebted to the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* for the following table of railroad earnings:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1876.	1875.	Increase.
Atlantic & Pacific*	$71,729	$58,031	$13,698
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	527,000	466,101	60,899
Cin., Laf. & Chicago*	24,873	25,590	†717
Denver & Rio Grande*	†24,196	13,109	11,087
Illinois Central	588,447	597,222	‡8,775
Ind., Bloom. & West.	133,386	116,542	16,844
Marietta & Cincinnati	167,256	152,805	14,451
Michigan Central	518,567	500,902	17,665
Mo., Kansas & Texas	248,450	198,099	50,360
Ohio & Mississippi	315,795	251,396	64,399
Pacific of Missouri*	194,842	153,297	41,545
St. L., A. & T. H. (br.)	39,313	57,201	‡17,888
St. L., I. Mt. & South.*	279,177	214,191	64,986
St. L., K. C. & North.	246,535	208,088	38,447
St. L. & South-east.*	59,259	62,088	‡2,829
Tol., Peoria & War.	99,208	71,437	27,771
Total	$3,546,042	$3,146,099	$430,152
Net increase	......	......	399,943

* Three weeks only of January in each year.
† Including $6,857 contractors' freight.
‡ Decrease—Total, $30,209.

The following companies have recently reported their earnings for December:

GROSS EARNINGS IN DECEMBER.

	1875.	1874.	Increase.
Atch., T. & Santa Fé	$129,584	$104,265	$25,319
Houston & Texas Cen.	401,592	317,657	83,935
Mobile & Ohio	291,014	385,407	*94,393
Philadelphia & Erie	277,441	325,406	*47,965
St. P. & S. C. & S. C. & St. P.	107,562	62,975	44,587
Total	$1,213,193	$1,196,670	[illegible]
*Decrease	......	......	[illegible]
Net increase	......	......	[illegible]

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	1875.	1874.	Increase.
Atch., T. & Santa Fé	$1,520,359	$1,250,806	$269,553
Mobile & Ohio	1,914,343	2,391,016	*476,674
St. P. & S. C. & S. C. & St. P.	877,478	826,304	51,174
Total	$4,312,179	$4,468,126	$320,727
*Decrease	......	......	476,674
Net decrease	......	......	155,947

Net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad during December and for the year 1875, compare as follows with the corresponding figures for 1874:

	December.	Whole year.
1875	$68,004	$691,608
1874	52,468	505,164
Increase	$15,536	$186,444

Earnings and expenses of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad in December, 1875 and 1874, were as follows:

	Dec. 1875.	Dec. 1874.
Gross earnings	$401,592	$317,657
Expenses	184,377	187,785
Net earnings	$217,215	$129,872

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company reports its net earnings for 1875 at $1,137,413, against $1,068,786 in the year 1874, being an increase of $68,627.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company reports $160,043 as its earnings in December, 1875, and its net earnings to have been $143,214.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat [illegible] Spring, $1 04 [illegible] No. 3 [illegible] demand [illegible] 41½c. [illegible] Rejected [illegible] spot; [illegible] 75c., [illegible] Dressed [illegible] othy-seed [illegible] and m[illegible] and pr[illegible] spot; [illegible] Lard [illegible] $12 75 [illegible] $13 10 [illegible] Whisky [illegible] 000 bu[illegible] Barley, [illegible] ments—[illegible] Corn, 7[illegible] 4,000 [illegible] call of [illegible] $1 05 [illegible] Corn h[illegible] Pork [illegible] $21 17 [illegible] March; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat [illegible] and in [illegible] $1 56½ [illegible] Corn [illegible] 39½c., [illegible] March. [illegible] dull [illegible] Pork h[illegible] doing; [illegible] 11¼c.; [illegible] Bacon—[illegible] Clear R[illegible] Rib Si[illegible] Lard du[illegible] steady [illegible] $7 10@ [illegible] and u[illegible] Flour, [illegible] 18 000 [illegible] els Rye, [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—[illegible] Wheat [illegible] Corn fir[illegible] demand [illegible] Rye qui[illegible] $21 75 [illegible] moderat[illegible] at $12 [illegible] firm; [illegible] 11½c.@ [illegible] of Shou[illegible] Short C[illegible] all box[illegible] 9¼c.; [illegible] Whisky [illegible] ter—De[illegible] grades [illegible] common [illegible] packing [illegible] receipts [illegible]

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] 16,000 [illegible] bushels [illegible] bushels; [illegible] Rye, 2,[illegible] quiet an[illegible] 2 cars N[illegible] at $1 2[illegible] scarce a[illegible] @51c. [illegible] and firm [illegible] track; [illegible] rowed [illegible] for hea[illegible] nominal [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—[illegible] prime, 7[illegible] tions fro[illegible] $4 25; [illegible] $2 75. [illegible] Oats, 44[illegible] mium; [illegible] 112⅞. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—[illegible] 12½c.; [illegible] 10¾c.; [illegible] 1,870 ba[illegible] stock, 5[illegible]

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—[illegible] Low Mid[illegible] receipts [illegible] sales, 2,[illegible]

WILMINGTON, Feb. 10.—[illegible] quiet at [illegible] steady a[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera,)—Mlle. Theresa Titiens, Signor Brignoli. At 2:30—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss F. Rokohl, Mr. E. Mollenhauer, Mr. A. Sohst, and others.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Adolph Sohst, Mr. W. F. Williams, and Young Apollo Club.

TAMMANY HALL.—GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Another manifesto has been put forth in the name of the "Liberals," *alias* the "independent voters." We are now told that they have no confidence in either party; they distrust the Democrats, and do not like the Republicans. Where, then, is the unfortunate "independent" to shelter himself? He can only take refuge in the arms of ETHAN ALLEN and JOHN COCHRANE—although poor COCHRANE himself seems to have been put away on an upper shelf of late. The dark threat is made that the independents "are quite capable of voting for a man of their own." So they were in 1872, and the result of their magnificent efforts is not yet quite forgotten. The Democrats must feel rather hurt at being contemptuously thrown over by their old allies; the Republicans are used to it, and can bear the ungrateful treatment with fortitude.

Ex-Speaker BLAINE delivered yesterday a powerful argument in favor of specie payments and an honest treatment of the public debt. He showed how great was the fallacy of supposing that Congress was able to determine from time to time the amount of currency required by the "wants of trade," and justly said that "no body of men could be intrusted with that power." He proved, too, that there never was a time in the history of the country when inflation would be so certain to result in disaster to our trade as now, and that everything favored an early return to the only sound basis of specie payments. He sums up the whole question in a few lines: "To-day we are suffering from the timidity of capital, and so long as the era of doubt and uncertainty prevails, that timidity will continue and increase. Steps toward inflation will make it chronic; unwise steps toward resumption will not restore it." In the present crowded state of our columns, we are unable to publish an unabridged report of Mr. BLAINE's speech, but we believe we have given enough of it to do justice to its general line of argument, and to convince our readers of its great importance.

The Pacific Mail inquiry was resumed yesterday, and it may be fairly said that nothing was discovered calculated to place Mr. STOCKWELL and the old Directors in a more favorable position than they have occupied ever since the disgraceful revelations of 1874. Enormous sums of money were paid to Messrs. HARRIOT & NOYES, who were among the "numerous brokers" employed by Mr. STOCKWELL. Sometimes they received checks to the amount of $250,000, and the total sum thus paid to them is given at $2,559,235 20. Yet, according to the testimony of the ex-Secretary, "HARRIOT & NOYES never performed any services for the company." The money seems to have been paid in consideration of stock transactions, which were quite out of the range of the legitimate business of the company. There never can be a better opportunity than the present for Mr. STOCKWELL to clear his character, but he does not seem to see it, and prefers the balmy atmosphere of Italy to that of New-York. And yet we can assure him that the Winter is by no means severe here.

At last a private citizen has recovered heavy damages against one of our street railroad companies, for injuries sustained through the carelessness or negligence of its servants. It appears that Mr. HENRY FRIEDE got on a Third avenue car, and found it so crowded that he was compelled to go out on the platform, where so many of the passengers of this line are obliged to ride. Mr. FRIEDE stepped down to make room for a lady to alight, and the driver thought proper to go on while he had only one foot on the step of the car. He was dragged some distance, the wheels of the car passed over him, and he received such severe injuries that it became necessary to amputate one of his legs. The jury gave him damages to the amount of $10,000. After a few more trials of this kind, the street railroad companies will begin to see the necessity of treating their passengers as if they were human beings, not as cattle on their way to market.

There has been another bank robbery, this time at New-London, Conn. The burglars succeeded in opening the safe, or vault, and in taking out all its contents; but as something alarmed them during their operations, they were kind enough to leave all the securities on the floor, and contented themselves with carrying off $21,500 in currency. Locks, bolts, and bars seem to have presented no obstacle of any kind to these enterprising gentry. We have no doubt that in course of time our bank managers will come to the conclusion that no iron safe, however ingeniously constructed, can entirely supersede the necessity of having a well-armed watchman or two on guard during the night, with a telegraph in the office to the nearest Police head-quarters. The telegraph alone is an excellent protection against burglars. The Police say that our City thieves carefully make a note of the houses which are known to have telegraphic communication with the district offices and Police stations, and give them a wide berth when they are on their nightly expeditions in search of plunder.

The facility with which the much-vaunted "combination locks," and similar contrivances, have lately been opened by burglars suggests the suspicion that some of the mechanics employed in making the safes and vaults are lending their aid in what appears to be an organized raid on the banks. In each of the recent cases of robbery, the thieves seem to have known all about the safes, and so managed matters as that experts had to be sent for from New-York to reopen the doors which they closed behind them. In fact, they knew more about the locks and how to manage them than the owners themselves. It might be worth while just now to make a few inquiries in the quarters to which these curious facts seem to point. The chief safe-manufacturers would gladly assist, for their own sakes, in an endeavor to ferret out the truth.

CASTELAR's application to Spain of the epithet of "The Turkey of the West" seems more than ever appropriate when one considers the substance of the latest Spanish circular. According to a cable dispatch, this "confidential and exhaustive memorandum" is addressed to Spanish diplomatic agents. It is intended, of course, to be in some sense a reply to Secretary FISH's note of Nov. 5, 1875, and it promises as much for Cuba as Turkey ever promised for its Christian provinces. Reforms and the establishment of the liberties of communities are conceded in both cases. In neither case does the performance of these promises seem possible. Meantime, as if to deepen the embarrassments in Cuba, the finances have run so low that the troops in the field have been unpaid since the 1st of October, the civil service is still longer in arrears, and contractors threaten to stop furnishing supplies unless they get their money.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has been so long and so conspicuously in public life, that the announcement of his death, which occurred yesterday, will be received with very general regret. Mr. JOHNSON actively engaged in politics when he was quite young, and he was prominent in national affairs during the momentous periods of our later history. Such a career must necessarily have embraced in it a great deal that enters into the life of the nation, as well as much that concerns the prosperity of his native State. Born in Maryland, and always accustomed to the usages of slavery, REVERDY JOHNSON was nevertheless broad enough in his political principles to accede gracefully and generously to the destruction of that ancient institution, even when men less personally interested than he were more reluctant. He was true to the Constitution and the Union, and though his mind, peculiarly given to the consideration of abstruse theories of law, sometimes made his progress seem slow, in the rapid movements of a war-like period, he was always found at last on the right side of the national cause. A leading lawyer in State and United States courts, prominent in the Maryland Legislature and the United States Senate, a member of President TAYLOR's Cabinet, called upon for legal counsel by various Administrations, and once Minister to England, Mr. JOHNSON certainly exhibited great abilities, as well as abundant versatility of talent. Personally he was a gentleman of high and chivalrous instincts, without fear or reproach, kindly and generous. His death adds another name to the long list of noted men lost to the Republic since the close of the late civil war.

The Democratic caucus has at length succeeded in doing something. To be sure, that something is not a great deal, being merely the appointment of a committee of thirteen to prepare and report to the next meeting a finance bill which the party can support. But it must have been an intense relief to the leaders of the party to be able to adjourn for a little longer the inevitable quarrel over the details of a bill which will command the support of Democrats from all sections of the country. It is just as unlikely that the committee of thirteen will agree upon any definite proposal, such as Mr. THURMAN thinks the party must present, as that the body to whom they are to report would be able to act harmoniously upon any possible finance bill. But the committee is as good a device as any other for gaining time.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC JOB.

When Mr. HOLMAN's resolution committing the House of Representatives against the granting of subsidies was passed by an almost unanimous vote, it was supposed that, for this session at least, there was no danger of money being voted away for other than public purposes. The resolution was certainly comprehensive enough, including, as it did, a general declaration against "subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, or by pledge of the public credit." It shut the door of Congress equally against the mail subsidies asked for by Postmaster JEWELL, the grants required for the numerous canal schemes, and the Government guarantee for the payment of interest on the bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad. But it is one thing for Democratic politicians to give in their adhesion to a general principle, and quite a different affair to hold them to its consistent application. Many prominent members of the majority in the House of Representatives have found a theoretical attachment to hard money not at all incompatible with practical efforts on the side of inflation. In like manner, it is becoming tolerably clear that the anti-subsidy resolution is not to prove a sufficient guarantee of Democratic opposition to one of the most monstrous subsidy jobs of our time.

There is no great danger of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill being passed in its present form. Even the Southern members, who are likely to vote for the bill without distinction of party, are beginning to see that it is an abuse of language to call it a Southern scheme at all. It places the centres of administration and of traffic at St. Louis and Philadelphia, and it is already condemned as "fatally defective in securing the interests of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River." As the Charleston *News and Courier* puts the case: "It will not be built by Southern men or Southern money, and the profits of the construction will go to a Philadelphia Construction Company. It is plainly and unmistakably a Philadelphia company, and how, with its north-easterly direction, its Northern gauge, and its Pennsylvania connections, it can command the support of any Southern Congressman is a thing that passes our understanding."

But it is possible to remove all these objections, and still leave the essentially vicious principle of the bill untouched. The South, as represented in Congress, is pretty nearly a unit in favor of lending the Government credit for the construction of "a great trans-continental route, connecting the two seas through that territory," and if Mr. SCOTT finds it impossible to secure support for his main line along the thirty-second parallel, it may be safely assumed that he will take any other route which the South is willing to accept. The main thing is to get the Government guarantee for his bonds, and the real contest will arise on that essential point of the bill. It would be a mistake to suppose that such a struggle will be easily decided. The question is already talked of as one which "will have a powerful influence upon Democratic harmony and the selection of a candidate for the Presidency." Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, is credited with the intention of making a threat in the House "that if the bill does not pass, they [the Southern Democrats] will cast their entire vote in the Presidential canvass for a man from the South or West who is favorable to the Texas Pacific enterprise, Democratic conventions to the contrary notwithstanding."

The friends of the bill in the House will probably repeat the argument made in committee, that it does not ask for a subsidy, but merely for a Government guarantee that interest will be paid for fifty years, which the company proposes to provide out of its own revenues. He would be a very credulous person indeed who supposed that the company would be able to do any such thing. Whether the route should be fixed as at present, across the barren wastes of New-Mexico, Arizona, and the great Colorado Desert, or whether it should pass through the heart of the thinly-populated South, it is equally clear that such a road will have no net earnings to dispose of for at least thirty years to come. But the Government is offered additional security against being called on to pay the interest which it is asked to guarantee, in the amount earned by the road in carrying the mails and in transporting troops and supplies. As the overland business of the Government over the existing Pacific railroads does not cost more than a million a year, it is extremely improbable that the same class of business over the new route would amount to half a million. This is rather an inadequate security against the liability to pay five millions and three-quarters annually for fifty years. As to the third security, which is described as "the net cash proceeds of sales of lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the road," that is absolutely worthless so long as the present route is adhered to, and as there is very little left for Congress to give further south, it may safely be dismissed as totally illusory.

The proposal is not at all improved by the argument that the Government acquires a first mortgage on the road by guaranteeing the interest on its bonds. To foreclose the mortgage would simply be to assume the control of an unremunerative piece of property, with the certainty that its chances of ever becoming remunerative would be indefinitely postponed by passing under Government management. Of course, in such an event the Government would become legally responsible for the repayment of the bonds, both principal and interest. The bill, in whatever way it is amended, must therefore remain a scheme for adding some four hundred millions to the public debt, for the certain benefit of a set of railroad speculators and legislative jobbers, and for the very dubious advantage of "the impoverished South." As such, the bill is one which should never have been heard of after it was referred to committee, and the probability that exists of its being favorably reported to the House, and warmly advocated by a large section of that body, is not a very hopeful symptom of the purification of our politics.

CONSULS AND COMMERCE.

In order to correct what may be a very general popular impression, it may be necessary to state that a Consulship is not a merely ornamental position. It is quite possible that a Congressman from the wilds of Arkansas or from the sage-brush of Nevada really believes that a Consul at a Mediterranean port, for example, has no loftier duties than to exchange calls with wandering American tourists, and contemplate the arms of his native land displayed above the doorway of his unfrequented office. Where we have absolutely no commerce, the position of a Consul is really a sinecure. Fortunately for our foreign trade, it may be truly said that of late years those ports with which we have no commerce are very few. The first and principal duty of a Consul is to verify the invoice of any exporting vessel. The consular certificate is a *prima facie* evidence of the honesty of the schedule which sets forth the real foreign-market value of the goods shipped. It is only in extreme cases that the Customs authorities dispute these certified invoices. So well established has become this usage throughout the civilized world, that foreign producers are satisfied with the disposition of their goods when they have obtained the consular certificate as to the honest appraisement of the shipment. So long as we have a considerable list of articles in the tariff which is taxed with *ad valorem* duties, the responsibility of the Consul at the point of shipment is of the very first importance. The Consul must be familiar with foreign values, the cost of production, and the technical details which enter into the prime appraisement of dutiable goods.

So well known are the abilities and qualifications of the various foreign Consuls that the Customs officers at all the principal ports of the Republic can at once tell exactly what value to set upon the consular certificate which reaches them from distant points of the globe. In a short time, each Consul or commercial agent establishes a reputation in the Custom-houses of this country, so that his signature and certificate carry with them a weight which is as exact as it is just. No false pretenses will serve him. He is known and measured, and upon his official declarations the commerce which reaches our own ports is passed or examined with unerring sagacity. The consular system is, accordingly, an outgrowth of trade and commerce. If an East Indian shipper, desirous of sending his goods to the best market, finds at his port no American Consul to certify to the East Indian market value of his invoice, he is at once placed at a disadvantage in the ports of the United States. The skipper of the exporting vessel, it is true, enters a manifest of his cargo, and may make a post-entry, as it is called, under later instructions from the shipper. But goods so entered are always regarded with suspicion, and consignees must have properly-certified invoices in order to market their importations with profit and safety. The Consul, then, is a prime necessity of commerce. Without him we may as well abandon the countries where other nations have consular agencies for the encouragement of trade.

Nor is it true that the smallness of consular fees necessarily indicates a paucity of business. The charges of the Consul are based upon the number of documents by him certified, not upon the value of the goods shipped. A cargo worth one hundred thousand dollars may be represented in the fee-list by a much less sum than five or six small invoices, aggregating a valuation of a few thousand dollars. This fact influenced Congress, some years since, to abolish the fee system of compensation. It was once the rule that Consuls who passed many invoices should have large fees because they collected many. It is now agreed that the value of the commerce, not the number of shipments, is the true basis on which to calculate the emoluments of the consul. This rule was adopted when a Republican Congress, in 1861, reconstructed the consular system, and under it the service has been self-supporting. Not only so, but a considerable balance has been paid into the National Treasury. It should not be forgotten that the consular service, which it is now proposed to curtail and prune down, has not only paid its own cost, but it has yielded some revenue above its outgoes. By what rule of statesmanship, by what honest principle, can we expect to save money in the destruction of small commercial agencies which are just beginning to develop our foreign trade?

But the blundering indiscrimination with which these changes are proposed is more discouraging than any other feature of the case. The South American Republics seem to have incurred the especial contempt of the wiseacres of the Democratic managers of the House. It is thought wise to maintain important diplomatic representations in Austria, Greece, and Switzerland, while the missions to the Spanish-American Republics are to be consolidated into a sort of roving commission. Now, the fact is that our trade with Peru is nearly twice as large as it is with Austria; and with the Colombian Republic it is more than five times as great as with Austria or Portugal. The Argentine Republic does more business with us than Norway and Sweden; and with Ecuador we have almost twice as much trade as with Denmark. Yet, with a strange fatuity, the committee which has the credit of initiating this new sort of "reform" propose to strike off the consular agencies which develop trade and facilitate exports, and save those which have a purely fictitious value, as compared with posts in newer countries. We are nursing our foreign commerce. It promises to thrive. But a sudden curtailment of the consular service may undo the work of years.

MUSICAL DISCORDS.

Americans are said not to be a musical people; and possibly the assertion is well founded. But the existence in our principal cities of philharmonic societies under various names, whose performances of the highest style of music are constantly attended by large audiences, and the fact that Mr. THOMAS has been supported in his endeavor to establish and develop into an "institution" one of the finest orchestral bands in the world, would seem to be somewhat at variance with the condemnation of the musical taste of the public, without whom such things could not exist. But there is another fact which has no less of the same sort of significance. The manufacture of piano-fortes has become one of the great industries of the country, their sale, one of its most important trades. After the great staple manufactures, that of piano-fortes takes rank as next, in the capital invested and in the number of artisans employed. We all know the names of the great makers, CHICKERING, STEINWAY, and others of hardly less merit and reputation. But besides these, there is a host of others. One can hardly walk through one of the by-streets up town without seeing the flaming sign of some piano-maker, whose name is quite unknown in the higher musical circles; and yet these manufacturers must sell enough instruments to make their business pay, or they could not live by their craft. Another fact is even stronger proof of the extent of the demand which has to be supplied. This is that the making and selling of "bogus" piano-fortes has become a business by itself. There are, it seems, men who find it profitable to put in the market instruments which bear a name so like that of some eminent maker that the unwary are deceived by it. Thus, for example, there are piano-fortes which bear the names of STEINMAY & SONS, STEINMETZ & SONS, STANLEY & SONS, which are bought chiefly by persons who think that they are getting the wares of STEINWAY & SONS. The CHICKERINGS are fortunate in having a name which it is difficult to imitate, although we do not despair of seeing a piano-forte with Chickening & Sons upon it; nor are we prepared to say that there may not be a dealer in piano-fortes who has a person named Chickening in his employment. Be this as it may, the existence of such instruments is proof of the high reputation of the makers whose trade-mark is thus imitated, and of the eagerness of many people to possess them, a condition of things which could hardly exist among a people so indifferent to music as Americans are said to be.

The consequence of this endeavor to procure business is a contest of which the musical public in general is entirely ignorant, but which has become internecine in spirit as well as in fact, and which has assumed proportions which are almost ludicrous. A musical publication recently established in this City, and which shows no little ability and independence in its general criticisms, is chiefly devoted to the extinction of what it calls the "bogus" manufacturers. Upon them, some of whom it does not hesitate to name, it pours out a vocabulary of vituperation both choice and copious, telling them and the world, among other things, that "they stand exposed to the scorn and contempt of all decent and honorable men." And yet these men seem not to be without a large and influential following in the trade. For at a recent meeting to establish an association for the protection of the trade and its elevation and aggrandizement, who should be elected officers and managers but these very persons who are thus denounced, and for protection against whom it is said that the association was formed. The astonishment of the gentlemen who got up the affair may well be imagined. They declare that it was by a vile trick that this was accomplished. This may be; but it could not have been done without votes; and the fact of chief public concern is that makers and dealers whom parties with the standing of the STEINWAYS and the CHICKERINGS regard as, to say the least, "irregular" in their proceedings, are in such force that they were able to capture and take full possession of the very association which was organized for their destruction.

In one way the musical public will be the gainer by this "misunderstanding," and it is for the benefit of such among our readers that we notice the matter. Few, comparatively, among the buyers of piano-fortes knew that there was a large trade in spurious instruments. But now it appears, according to the charges distinctly made, that the names of makers of high reputation are put upon inferior instruments, which are bought by the ignorant and the unwary, with the pleasant belief that they have secured a treasure, perhaps for little more than half the regular price. These instruments hold out during their six months or their year of guarantee, and then go to rack and ruin. Of course, persons who sell such instruments are open to legal proceedings. But law is tedious and, even to the victor, expensive; and it is, therefore, not surprising that this business has been going on, chiefly at the West and South, for many years, with more or less profit to those engaged in it, and with very considerable damage to their victims—the misrepresented manufacturer as well as the buyers of his instruments. It has come, then, to this, that a maker's plate on a piano-forte is of little more worth than a label on an old, or a seemingly old, Italian violin. These violin labels are printed in France by the sheet on dark-colored paper, with old-fashioned type, and put into violins of all makers and ages. This is known to every dealer, and to every amateur who has studied the subject of violin manufacture; but there is no doubt that great numbers of buyers are deceived by it. In regard to the violin, it has long been known that there is no safety but in consultation with some friend who really understands the subject; and now in regard to piano-fortes, there seems to be a like necessity. Those who wish to buy good instruments can be safe only in the opinion of an expert, and of one who is not interested in the sale of piano-fortes; for the mere tone may be good, and yet the instrument may be put together in such a flimsy way that it will not stand two years in one of our furnace-heated houses. Against our cautionary counsels we are sure that honest makers and dealers will not protest.

MARRIED OR SINGLE.

There are hundreds of men and women in this country who not only do not know whether they are married or single, but who have no possible means of reaching any absolute decision in the matter. They may employ expensive lawyers, equipped with the largest law-books, and wearing the worst and most learned hats in the whole profession, and the only result will be that after a few months of careful investigation they will receive the valuable opinion that there is a question as to what extent they are married, and none at all as to their owing a large counsel fee. Of course, this marital uncertainty is the result of the dissimilar laws concerning marriage and divorce which have been enacted by the different States, and of the conflicting judicial decisions concerning their interpretation. The evil increases with the growth of the country, and the multiplication of local marriage and divorce laws. The founders of the Government foresaw and guarded against the confusion which would have been the result of State custom-houses and State coinage; but it evidently never occured to them that if each State regulated the marriage relation in a different way, the domestic relations of the people would be sadly confused.

The recent death of a sewing-machine inventor, who left several widows in this State, and a still more recent case of a gentleman in Massachusetts who thought he had married his step-daughter, but subsequently discovered that he had nearly committed a misdemeanor, furnish illustrations of the curious uncertainty of marriages in this country. A woman who had first lived with the sewing-machine inventor had subsequently married him, had next obtained a divorce, and had finally married another man, came into the court in the character of a sewing-machine widow, and the united learning and abilities of the Judge and counsel could not ascertain without weeks of argument whether she was a widow, a wife, or a single woman. The gentleman who unsuccessfully tried to marry his step-daughter in Massachusetts can cross the New-York line with her, and marry her in this State. While residing here, the pair will unquestionably be man and wife, but whether, in case they should recross into Massachusetts, they would be married or single, is a legal conundrum which no man can answer.

It is true that the Federal Constitution provides that full faith and credit shall be given in each State to "the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings" of every other State. This might be interpreted to mean that a divorce obtained in Indiana must necessarily be recognized as lawful by the courts of this State. In actual practice, however, such recognition is by no means universally given. If the divorce has been obtained by fraud, it is, of course, held by our courts to be inoperative. There are, however, many cases in which it is uncertain whether a foreign divorce, obtained in a perfectly regular way, is not worthless outside of the State in which it was obtained. For example, a wife residing in this State may leave her husband and go to Indiana, and after residing there as long as the Indiana statute requires, procure a divorce for some cause not permitted by the New-York statute. Whether this divorce would be held good by our courts, is a question that is by no means settled. The fact that the wife left the State expressly to accomplish what she could not accomplish under the New-York State laws would cause the courts to look with suspicion upon her conduct. The legal theory that a wife's residence is the same as that of her husband might be construed to mean that she could not, by leaving him and going to Indiana, obtain a legal residence there which would be sufficient to give the Indiana courts jurisdiction over her. There would be, also, a question whether the service of process upon the husband by publication in an Indiana newspaper would be sufficient to give the Indiana court jurisdiction over him. Thus, in spite of the Federal Constitution, the perfect good faith of the wife, and the regularity of the proceedings in the Indiana court, it would be uncertain whether she would be a wife or a divorced woman in this State. There are scores of men and women now residing in this City who have obtained divorces of precisely this uncertain character, and what judicial decisions there are in reference to the matter are so conflicting that no lawyer can say with certainty whether they are married or divorced.

Of course, if a wife divorced in Indiana in the manner above suggested were there to marry another husband, she would be legally wedded in that State. But should she and her new husband take up their residence here, would such marriage be recognized by the New-York courts? This is another question that gravely affects many of our residents. They cannot tell whether they are married or not. If the Indiana divorce and subsequent marriage are held to be legal here, then the spectacle is presented of persons who, by taking a journey to a Western State, have become enabled to defy the New-York statute against bigamy. The worst of it is that such persons have no method of ascertaining their precise status. There is no preponderance of decisions which definitely settles the question whether they are or are not bigamists. The utmost comfort they can obtain from learned counsel is the assurance that there is a question as to the legality of their marriage; and no matter how slight this question may be, its existence is sufficient to place them in a very unenviable state of mind.

There are other ways out of this legal muddle. Either our courts can refuse to recognize any divorces obtained out of the State for causes not permitted by our own statutes, or they can recognize all divorces that are legal according to the laws of the State in which they have been obtained, or the National Government may enact a general law of marriage and divorce, and take the whole subject out of the jurisdiction of the States. There are serious objections to any one of these courses, but almost any remedy would be better than the extreme uncertainty in which the matter is now placed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE FIRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports and statements made to me by the roundsman, patrolman, and messengers employed by this company regarding the disastrous fire in Broadway are such that it seems proper that I should communicate the facts in my possession to the public, and perhaps assist to throw light upon the origin of the fire and the promptness with which the signal was transmitted and responded to by the department. Patrolman Smith's patrol post includes Broadway, Crosby, Howard, and Grand streets, and on this post are located numerous signal boxes from which he must report at stated intervals to our office. By means of these boxes I am able to trace accurately his course and the time at which he passed various points. Starting up Broadway he passed No. 446 at 6:10 P. M., turning at Grand street and returning on the opposite side of Broadway, passing No. 446 again at 6:12 P. M. The next heard of him is in Grand street, corner of Broadway, at 6:26 P. M., on his way to Crosby street, reaching the rear of No. 446 Broadway at 6:27 P. M. During all this patrol not the slightest evidence of fire existed until he reached the rear on Crosby street, when fire was discovered issuing from underneath the door. He examined the upper part, but noticed nothing indicating fire. At 6:38 P. M. the burglar alarm of Messrs. Losher, Whitman & Co. sprang from heat and was promptly responded to by us. Even at this time no evidence of fire existed on the ground floors of the Broadway side, as was observed by looking through the holes in the shutters. It is a singular fact that this fire enveloped a whole building in less than fifteen minutes, which cannot but excite suspicion. Were our patrolmen furnished with fire keys by the department, much delay in such cases could be avoided, but as it is they are only furnished us in our offices.

H. W. POPE, Superintendent.

THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1876.

LIFE IN FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mrs. Phelps has shown, in a most amusing way, the inconsistency of the various accounts of this sunny land. It rains always, and it never rains; it is never hot, and it is never cold. Each letter that is written takes its color from the mood or special experience of the writer. Just now there are developments which show that there is choice as to the part of Florida which one chooses for a residence, and that there are portions, perhaps counties, where law and order do not prevail, and where life and liberty are not safe. In the region of Volusia County the ruling powers seem to follow their own sweet wills, and any man who minds his own business and works like a man, but does not obey them, fares hardly. It is not long since a peaceable citizen, and a good man, was aroused from sleep in his own house at night, bound, gagged, and whipped, and given his choice to leave in six hours or die. As there was no protection for him in the law, he left, and is now a refugee. His case is not a singular one. We take it from the public prints. They are no more ashamed to publish their evil deeds than we are here.

Again, another man is warned to leave. He has a Sunday-school. One day he comes to the door and finds a number of boys playing around, and says to them, "Come in, boys;" and they came. They could all play together, but they must not learn together, for one of them was a "nigger!" The man has called a colored boy into his school with white boys; he is a "nigger teacher" and not to be tolerated. And so he is warned to leave.

There are many curious questions. You appealed to the United States Government, and are told that they cannot interfere, and if the State is not strong enough or loyal enough to protect its own citizens, why then they must live in daily dread of assassination or flee for their lives. A man is driven from his own house by outlaws, and is powerless to regain his place and his property. These things are true, and the authorities of the State should look to it or they will get a bad name.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE BABCOCK DISPATCHES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called within a few days to press reports passing over our wires from Washington containing statements to the effect:

First—That a recent application to the United States Court at St. Louis to have the requirements of one of several subpœnas which had been served upon the company made more explicit was really made for the purpose of preventing the disclosure of what was considered by me as damaging testimony to Gen. Babcock.

Second, That my recent trip to Washington was made upon or in connection with this business, and that while at Washington I had admitted that the records of the Western Union Company at New-York and Long Branch recently examined by me pursuant to subpœna, contained messages between Babcock and members of the Ring which show conclusively that Babcock is guilty. Reports containing some of these allegations have already been published.

I deem it due alike to public and to private justice to say concerning the matters referred to in these reports:

First—The application made to the court in behalf of the company at St. Louis was not at the instigation, solicitation, or suggestion of Gen. Babcock, nor of any person acting in his behalf, nor was my trip to Washington on that business.

Second—No effort has ever been made by or in behalf of Gen. Babcock to prevent the company from furnishing all messages in its custody that had been called for by process issued from any court, and all such have been furnished.

Third—The search made through the New-York and Long Branch files failed to find a single message, either covered by the subpœna or outside of it, which related to any of the cases at St. Louis.

Fourth—It follows, necessarily, that I have not stated to any person, anywhere, that the records of this company contained evidence conclusive of the guilt of Gen. Babcock. I have stated in a few instances exactly the contrary. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM ORTON.

ANOTHER CASE OF DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At No. 345 East Sixtieth street there lives, or at present starves, a poor but most deserving family; their name is Davies. The wife can get no work; the husband who has seventy-five dollars owing to him for work is unable to collect a cent. They are clean, sober, and industrious. Will some kind people send them some old clothes, and a little money to buy food, and to help to pay the rent?

MRS. JAMES BARROW,
No. 178 Madison avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

"La Favorita" is to be given at the Academy of Music, this evening, with Mme. Titiens as *Leonora*, Signor Brignoli as *Fernando*, and Signor Tagliapietra as the *King*.

A performance and reception by the Columbia Dramatic Club will occur this evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's comedy, called "Brass," will be acted for the first time at the Park Theatre on Wednesday evening. Mr. Rowe himself will fill the leading rôle, while the remaining characters will make known—and pleasantly, we learn—several artists new to the local public. "Brass" is to be represented with fresh scenery by Messrs. Matt Morgan and Henry, and a fresh drop, by Voegtlin, will delight the eye of the audience during the *entr' actes*.

A Philharmonic rehearsal may be attended at the Academy of Music, this afternoon, when Mlle. Klauczek, pianist, will play, and Schumann's Fourth Symphony and Liszt's "Ce qu'on entend sur la montagne" will be interpreted by the orchestra.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Binghamton elected a Democratic Mayor and Democratic Council, Tuesday.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* declares in favor of Secretary Bristow for President.

The elections of borough and township officers in Pennsylvania occur on Tuesday next, 15th inst.

There is a bill before the Legislature of Wisconsin making the verdict of nine out of the twelve jurors in civil cases conclusive.

The Hartford *Post* gives a report that a majority of the Connecticut Democratic State Committee, including its Chairman, are soft-money men.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, has lately expressed the opinion that the great danger to American institutions now is a "tendency to centralization."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* seems to labor under the impression that there can never be real reunion until the North gets into that submissive state of mind that will permit it to admit that Jeff. Davis' late letter was truthful and timely.

The Nashua *Telegraph* says that in one of the largest and closest towns in New-Hampshire, the Democratic local managers have purchased 3,000 ten-cent checks, good at any saloon in the place for intoxicating drinks, and are distributing them freely among the unfortunate voters in the community who are open to such propitiation.

Ex-Gov. William Allen has been heard from again. He stands by the Ohio platform of last year, and thinks the Democratic politicians should conform themselves to it. Likewise he repeats that "specie payment is a barren ideality," and adds that if the hard-money Democrats prevail in the National Convention the party will go to destruction.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—A MARINE INSURANCE BILL—THE SHIPPING ACT—HEAVY WEATHER REPORTED—THE QUEEN'S CENTENNIAL VISIT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Speaker of the House of Commons took his seat at 4 o'clock. Replying to a question of Sir John Lubbock, the member for Maidstone, in regard to the Honduras Minister, Mr. Bourke, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Department said that no official steps had been taken by the Government to induce the resignation of Señor Gutierrez, the representative at the Court of St. James from the Republic of Honduras. He resigned in consequence of an unofficial communication.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a Marine Insurance bill, which provides that every contract for the conveyance of persons or goods shall contain an implied warranty that the ship is seaworthy. The effect of this will be to place passengers on the same footing as cargo in regard to the liability of ship-owners for their safety. The bill further provides that shipowners shall not be able to relieve themselves of this liability by contract; and, lastly, when insurance appears to be unreasonably above the real value of the goods, proceedings may be stopped until their value is ascertained by referees appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Norwood, member for Hull and a ship-owner, declared he would oppose the measure. Mr. E. J. Reed, member for Pembroke, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, and Sir John Lubbock spoke in approval of the bill.

Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, to-day introduced the Merchants' Shipping bill. He said the temporary act of last year worked so satisfactorily that he proposed to make all its provisions permanent in the new bill, with an additional clause providing for the establishment of a Court of Survey to which any ship-owner charged with dispatching an overloaded ship will be enabled to immediately appeal, or he may have a survey made for himself with the assistance of an Assessor appointed by the local Marine Board. The bill proposes to authorize local officers to detain ships suspected to be unseaworthy until they can communicate with the Board of Trade. A superior class of officers are to be appointed to conduct investigations of shipwrecks.

Mr. Plimsoll refrained from expressing a definite opinion, but said his present impression was that the bill fell lamentably short of securing a satisfactory settlement of the question.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 10.—The Norwegian bark Lidskjalf, Capt. Gunderson, from New-York Jan. 13, arrived at this port to-day. She had experienced heavy weather and lost bulwarks. She is laden with petroleum and naphtha.

It is announced that the Queen will probably proceed to the Continent on the 25th of March.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE SENT OUT BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO ITS REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The Government has sent to its diplomatic representatives abroad, an exhaustive confidential memorandum upon the condition of Cuba. The circular describes the causes of the insurrection, the character of its leaders, and the reforms which will be introduced when it is terminated. The purpose of these reforms will be to assimilate the Government of the colonies to that of Spain by establishing communal liberties and representation of the colonies in the Cortes.

The *Cronista* asserts that Gen. Burriel has come to Madrid on account of his health, not in connection with the Virginius affair.

FRANCE.

A NEW PREFECT OF POLICE APPOINTED—BARON HAUSSMANN A CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—An official decree is published this morning appointing M. Voisin Prefect of Police, and placing the department under the control of the Ministry of the Interior, as before 1873. M. Voisin is a reactionary Deputy. Yesterday's *Moniteur*, reporting the rumor of his appointment, said it would "profoundly grieve the friends of President MacMahon and the Constitution." The *Moniteur* also declares the policy of M. Buffet exclusive, dangerous, and calculated henceforth to lead the Government to support only Bonapartist candidates.

Baron Haussmann has issued an address to the electors of the First Arrondissement of Paris. He says, in offering himself as a candidate for the Chamber, he has solely in view the interest of the City of Paris. He expresses regret for the régime to which France and Paris owed so much prosperity, and he will not be hostile to the present Constitution, which, he thinks, should be applied in perfect good faith.

TURKEY.

NUMEROUS SQUADRONS TO ARRIVE AT THE PORT OF RAGUSA SHORTLY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Vienna *Presse* reports that the Consuls of the guaranteeing powers at Ragusa have received intimation that British, German, French, and Italian squadrons will arrive at that port in a few days, and the Austrian fleet will also proceed thither.

EGYPT.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY ADVANCED THE KHEDIVE BY THE FRENCH SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Times* this morning in its financial article says the Cairo dispatch of yesterday announcing that the Anglo-Egyptian Bank had advanced large sums of money to Egypt, portends the triumph of the French Syndicate—the bank in question being practically a French institution.

NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE PRACTICE.

REPORT OF GEN. WINGATE ON THE RESULTS OF THE YEAR—SUGGESTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The annual report of Brig. Gen. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the National Guard of the State, was received at the Adjutant General's office this evening. The paper begins with a general introduction, in which the National Guard is congratulated upon the great progress in rifle practice which has been made during the year. The report sets forth that after a general inspection of the armories, with reference to rifle practice, Vose's aiming tripod and the sub-calibre rifle was recommended for practice in armories. The recommendation was adopted, and the use of the tripod and rifle has been attended with the best results. The report describes the manner of transportation of troops to Creedmoor, and states that the visits to the range have not only benefited the men as marksmen, but also taught them many useful lessons in such necessary manœuvres as marching on and off trains. During the year the Fifth Division, under command of Gen. Husted, has taken up rifle practice, and good ranges have been provided at Sing Sing, Tarrytown, and other places on the Hudson. Ranges have also been established at Rochester and Oswego. Albany and Buffalo are to be provided in a short time. The shooting during the year at the different ranges has demonstrated the fact that the men comprising the country regiments were better average marksmen than those who composed city organizations. The report recommends the iron targets at Creedmoor be removed and canvas ones substituted. In the country however, Gen. Wingate thinks it would be advisable to retain those now in use. The Remington rifle now in use is highly praised, but it is recommended that the sight be so changed as to permit an elevation of fifty degrees with a single alteration. Regarding carbines, Gen. Wingate advises that a seventy grain charge be substituted for fifty grains now used, and that the sight be altered so that carbines may be used for 500 yard ranges. In conclusion the report says that the rifle practice of the year has doubled the efficiency of the National Guard, and that the standard of Creedmoor is now as high as at Wimbledon.

THE GREAT BROADWAY FIRE.

ENERGY OF THE SUFFERING MERCHANTS—THE INSURANCES OF LESHER, WHITMAN & CO., CATLIN, BRUNDRETT & CO., AND OTHER FIRMS—THE DEAD AND INJURED FIREMEN.

The public interest in the ruins of the buildings destroyed by fire last Tuesday night was unabated yesterday, and the same Police precautions were necessary as on the previous day. The force detailed to keep back the crowd was not, however, as great as on Wednesday, their places being supplied by hook and ladder trucks, which were drawn across Broadway above and below the ruins, and formed a barrier to vehicles and pedestrians. The Bleecker street cars made their usual trips through Crosby street, but all the regular traffic of that street and Broadway passed through Mercer and Greene streets. Early in the forenoon a detachment of firemen renewed their attempt to level the walls of the Phelps & Everdell building, which was abandoned at nightfall on the previous day. It was thought that the heavy rains of Wednesday night might have loosened the mortar, but the opinion proved fallacious, and the firemen turned their attention to the partition walls of Nos. 446 and 448, which remained standing as high as the third story. Ladders were used as battering rams to force down the walls, and soon all were leveled. A gang of laborers in the employ of the Fire Underwriters were next set at work removing the mass of bricks and mortar which covered the stocks of Lesher, Whitman & Co. and Catlin, Brundrett & Co. After several hours of labor the smoldering remains of a large number of rolls of flannel and cassimeres were unearthed. The safe men were also at work removing the safes which were still buried in the ruins. A gang of Italian laborers in Broadway cleared away the fragments of iron, glass, and other *débris*, and about 2 o'clock travel was resumed for a short time on that thoroughfare. The Police soon found that the pedestrians would congregate in front of the ruins, and it became necessary to barricade the street again until nightfall.

Messrs. Lesher, Whitman & Co. yesterday purchased the premises No. 502 and 504 Broadway, at present occupied by Messrs. C. G. Gunther & Co. as a fur store, where they will resume business as soon as Messrs. Gunther & Co. shall have removed. At present the firm will occupy as an office the second floor of that building. The firm yesterday submitted the following policies, covering the entire insurance on their stock: Liverpool, London, and Globe, $20,000; Royal, Jefferson, New-York Bowery, New-Hampshire, Manhattan, and Boston Underwriters, each $10,000. Policies for $5,000 each were held against the following companies: Empire City, Clinton, Stuyvesant, Mechanics', Adriatic, Amity, Fireman's Fund, Commerce, of Albany; Mercantile, Clermont, Paterson, of New-Jersey; Fairfield, of Connecticut; State, of New-Jersey; Greenwich, Farmers', of Pennsylvania; St. Nicholas, Montauk, Brewsters and Malsters', Meriden, of Connecticut; Firemen's, of Boston; Williamsburg City, Prescott, of Boston; Security, of New-Haven; Commercial, Lafayette, Park, Girard, of Philadelphia; Globe, Niagara City, Tradesman's, Lorillard, Allemania, of Pennsylvania; Amazon, of Ohio; Merchants'; Traders', of Chicago; Exchange, (two policies,) Franklin, of Boston; Boylston, of Boston; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania; Old Dominion, of Virginia; Firemen's Trust, of Brooklyn; Merchants', of Newark; Western, of Toronto; Union Mutual, Virginia Mutual, Fire and Marine, Richmond; Union Mutual, New-York and Yonkers; Granite, of Richmond; Fire Association, of Philadelphia; New-Jersey, of Camden; Franklin, of Indianapolis; Equitable, of Nashville; Roger Williams, of Rhode Island; Sun, of Cleveland; Meridian; Buffalo, of Buffalo; Williamsburg City; Westchester; Firemen's, of Dayton; People's, of Newark; People's, of New-York; Sterling; Eagle and Fairfield, of Connecticut. Policies for $2,500 were held against the following companies: Commercial; People's of Trenton; Produce Exchange; Guaranty, (two policies;) Capital City, of Albany; Manufacturer's, of Newark; Firemen's; Citizens', of St. Louis; St. Joseph, of Missouri; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, and Manufacturer's, of Newark. Also a policy in the Commercial Mutual on the fixtures of $5,000. Total, $445,000. The firm were unable to give any estimate of their losses, as their books are so badly burned as to require rebinding before they can be examined.

Messrs. Catlin, Brundrett & Co. were still hard at work upon their books at No. 35 Howard street. They have not yet definitely ascertained the full amount of their losses. Following is a complete list of the amount of their insurance, which shows an increase of $10,000 on the gross amount estimated as reported in yesterday's TIMES: Home City, $20,000; Ætna, $15,000; Boylston, $10,000; Fireman's, of Boston, $10,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $10,000; Newark Mutual, of Newark, $10,000; Fireman's, of Newark, $10,000; Guardian, of London, $10,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $10,000; Pacific, $10,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000. And $5,000 each in the following companies: New-York Fire, United States, Franklin of Philadelphia, Lenox, Peoples of Memphis, New-York Bowery, Importers and Traders, North-west National of Milwaukee, Columbia City, National, St. Paul, Orient of Hartford, Merchants, Manufacturers, Franklin of Boston, Virginia Fire and Marine of Richmond, Traders, Commercial of California, San Francisco, Alliance of Boston, Guaranty, St. Louis of St. Louis, Reading of Burke County, Allemania, Amazon, Amity, Eagle, Lawrence, Manhattan, Firemen's of Dayton, Girard of Philadelphia, Potomac of Baltimore, National, of Baltimore; Associated Firemen, of Baltimore; Home, of Baltimore; Peabody, of Baltimore; Maryland, of Baltimore; Mechanics' and Traders'; Long Island, of Brooklyn; Jefferson; Springfield, of Springfield; Commercial, of Hartford; Metropolitan; Prescott, of Boston; People's, of Trenton; Allemania, of Newark; City; America; Empire City; Atlas, of Hartford; New-York and Yonkers; Farragut; Fairfield; South Norwalk; Greenwich; Citizens', of Newark; Atlantic F. and M., Providence; Oswego and Onondaga, of Phœnix; British American, of Toronto. The insurance statement of other firms not already published has not yet been made out, and can only be approximated. McCarty & Hasberg were mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday as having sustained a loss of $3,000, while they actually met with no loss. The Ridgewood Insurance Company of Brooklyn had only $26,000 in policies in the burned district, and sustained only $6,000 loss. Messrs. Powers, Gaston & Co. have only a temporary office at No. 134 Grand street, which is occupied by Messrs. Benedict, Hall & Co., and will open business elsewhere in a few days.

Fire Marshal Sheldon commenced an investigation into the causes of the fire, but says it will be several days before he is prepared to make a report for publication. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, with a view to ascertaining the origin and cause of the fire.

The funerals of the deceased firemen who were killed by a falling wall on Tuesday night will take place to-day. The funeral of David Clute will be held at Masonic Temple, under the auspices of Tyrian Lodge, F. and A. M., at 12 o'clock. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Erskine N. White, of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church. At the same hour the services over the remains of David Muldrew will be held at his late residence, No. 237 West Tenth street. Engine Company No. 30, of which both men were members, will follow the hearses as chief mourners. An escort has been detailed, consisting of two men from five selected companies, to attend the funeral of David Clute, and a similar escort will precede the remains of David Muldrew. Assistant Foreman William W. Brown, of Engine Company No. 18, will assume command of the detachments. At the conclusion of the services at the Masonic Temple the cortège will move down Sixth avenue to West Tenth street, thence to the late residence of David Muldrew, where a procession will be formed, which will take up a route for Green-Wood Cemetery through Clinton place to Broadway, thence to Fulton Ferry. A detail of about fifty men from various companies will cover the district belonging to Engine Company No. 30 during their absence at the funeral. The pall-bearers will be chosen to-day.

Dr. Charles McMillen, the Department Surgeon, yesterday visited the patients Thomas J. Cortissos and Assistant Foreman John H. Bush at Bellevue Hospital, and expressed the belief that Cortissos' recovery is certain, as he has only sustained external contusions, which, while severe, are not necessarily fatal. Foreman Bush, however, lies in a precarious condition. He is suffering from concussion of the brain, and has had a hemorrhage of the kidneys, while his chest has been found to be crushed in, seriously impairing the action of his lungs. By careful nursing, however, the Doctor thinks his life may be saved.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPEACHMENT.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Avalanche*, says Congressman G. Wiley Wells testified before the Impeachment Committee of the Legislature yesterday. His testimony is considered damaging to Gov. Ames. Postmaster Pease, of Vicksburg, testifies to-day. State Superintendent of Education Cordoza will certainly be ousted, the evidence against him being overwhelming. There is serious dissension in the impeachment of the Governor, and the impression prevails that the articles cannot be sustained if pressed. A special to the *Appeal* says Congressman Wells testified what he knew about Gov. Ames asserting that the killing of fifteen or twenty negroes was a benefit to the party.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

AN UNCERTAIN CURRENCY INJURIOUS TO HONEST INDUSTRY—A PROTEST AGAINST REPEALING THE LEGAL-TENDER CLAUSE—SPECIE PAYMENTS THE RULING POWER EVERYWHERE.

Yesterday afternoon, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—the Consular-Diplomatic Appropriation bill being under consideration—Mr. Blaine, of Maine, made a speech on the financial situation, of which the following are the main points:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honor of the National Government and the prosperity of the American people are alike menaced by those who demand the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency. For more than two years the country has been suffering from prostration in business; confidence returns but slowly; trade revives only partially; and to-day, with capital unproductive and labor unemployed, we find ourselves in the midst of an agitation respecting the medium with which business transactions shall be carried on. Until this question is definitely adjusted it is idle to expect that full measure of prosperity to which the energies of our people and the resources of the land entitle us. In the way of that adjustment one great section of the Democratic Party—possibly its controlling power—stubbornly stands to-day. The Republicans, always true to the primal duty of supporting the nation's credit, have now cast behind them all minor differences and dissensions on the financial question, and have gradually consolidated their strength against inflation. The currency, therefore, becomes of necessity a prominent political issue, and those Democrats who are in favor of honest dealing by the Government, and honest money for the people, may be compelled to act as they did in that still graver exigency when the existence of the Government itself was at stake. I think there are questions about which parties should agree never to disagree; and of these is the essential nature and value of the circulating medium. And it is a fact of especial weight and significance that up to the paper-money era, which was precipitated upon us during the rebellion as one of war's inexorable necessities, there never was a political party in this country that believed in any other than the specie standard for our currency. To this uniform adherence to the specie standard the crisis of the rebellion forced an exception. The one supreme need of the hour was money, and money the Government did not have. What, then, should be done—rather what could be done? The Government in this great and perilous need promptly called to its aid a power never before exercised. It authorized the issue of notes, and declared them to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, with two exceptions. The Republican Senators and Representatives, dismissing all doubts and casuistry, stood together for the country, and if taunted, as they were, by the Democracy and disloyalty of that day, with violating the Constitution, they pointed to that law which is older than constitutions. Adopting the sentiment, as they might have quoted the imputed language of John Milton, they believed that "there is the law of self-preservation, written by God himself on our hearts."

But the promptings of patriotism, the pressure of necessity, the "despotism of duty," which thus decided the course of the Republicans failed to influence the Democrats in Congress. Marshaled and led by Mr. Pendleton, since become the great advocate of inflation, the Democratic representatives voted in well nigh solid column against the legal-tender bill. When the war was over and the Union saved, one of the first duties of the Government was to improve its credit and restore a sound currency to the people; and here we might have reasonably expected the aid of the Democratic Party. But we did not receive it. Irreconcilably hostile to the issue of legal tenders when that form of credit was needed for the salvation of the country, the Democracy, as soon as the country was saved, conceived a violent love for these notes, and demand ed an almost illimitable issue of them. We have passed into a new era, and to recall the Southern Democracy, with their appalling record, to their ancient control in this country would be as decisive a step backward and nightward as it would have been for the English people to surround William of Orange with a Parliament made up of adherents to the lost house of Stuart, or as it would be to-day for the French Assembly to thrust on McMahon a cabinet devoted to the fortunes of Henry V.

As I said at the outset of my remarks, Mr. Chairman, the country is suffering under one of those periodical revulsions in trade common to all commercial nations, and which thus far no wisdom of legislation has been able to avert. While the delusion of creating wealth by the issue of irredeemable paper currency may lead to any number of absurd propositions, the advocates of the heresy seem to have settled down on two measures—or, rather, one measure composed of two parts—namely: To abolish the national banks and then have the Government issue legal tenders at once to the amount of the bank circulation, and add to the volume from time to time thereafter "according to the wants of trade." And that, in brief, is precisely what a national bank is to-day. I do not say the present system is perfect. It is greatly to be deplored, Mr. Chairman, that many candid men have conceived the notion that it would be a saving to the people if all banks could be dispensed with and the circulating medium be furnished by the Government issuing legal tenders. I do not stop here to argue that this would be in violation of the Government's pledge not to issue more than $400,000,000 of its own notes. I merely remark that that pledge is binding in honor until legal tenders are redeemable in coin on presentation, and when that point is reached there will be no desire, as there will certainly be no necessity, for the Government issuing additional notes. The great and, to my mind, unanswerable objection to this scheme is that it places the currency wholly in the power and under the direction of Congress. Now, Congress always has been and always will be governed by a partisan majority, representing one of the political parties of the country, and the proposition, therefore, reduces itself to this—that the circulating medium, instead of having a fixed, determinate character, shall be shifted, and changed, and manipulated, according to the supposed needs of "the party." No body of men could be intrusted with that power. Even if it were possible to trust their discretion, their integrity would be constantly under suspicion. If the people of the United States were fully awake and aroused to their interests, and could see things as they are, instead of increasing the power of Congress over the currency they would by the shortest practicable process divorce the two, completely and forever. And this can only be done finally, effectually, irreversibly, by the resumption of specie payment.

It is a singular circumstance, Mr. Chairman—one of those odd happenings sometimes brought about by political mutations—that those who urge this scheme upon the Government are Democrats, every one of whom would doubtless claim to be a true disciple of Andrew Jackson. And yet all the evils of which Jackson warned the country in his famous controversy with the United States Bank are a thousand-fold magnified and a thousand-fold aggravated in this plan of making the Treasury Department itself the bank, with Congress for the governing Board of Directors. Give us the same basis of currency that our great competitors of the British Empire enjoy, and we will, within the lifetime of those now living, float a larger tonnage under the American flag than was ever enrolled by one nationality since the science of navigation has been known among men. As a matter of fact, I am quite willing to admit that during these ten years no positive and vigorous steps have been taken toward specie payment. So long as the business of the country was progressing reasonably well, it was not practicable or possible to set to work deliberately, without the pressure of necessity, to force specie resumption. But now the case is changed. Over-trading, the wild spirit of speculation, the undue expansion of credits, enormous investments in premature enterprises, have worked out their legitimate and inevitable results, and with a full volume of paper money the crash came; prices have fallen, settling day has arrived, painful liquidation proceeds, and the whole commercial and financial fabric is settling down on a solid foundation. It only remains for Congress to give to the country a steady currency, and the bounding energy and enterprise of our people will do the rest. There is not a cotton-plantation in the South, not a grain or grazing farm in the West, not a coal-pit or iron-furnace in Pennsylvania or Ohio, not a manufactory in New-England, not a ship-yard on the Atlantic Coast, not a lumber-camp from the Penobscot to the Columbia, not a mile of railway between the two oceans, that would not feel the quickening, gainful influence of a final and general acquiescence in measures looking to specie payment. The Republicans meditate no harsh, or hasty, or destructive policy on this question—but one that shall be firm, considerate, and conclusive. The Democracy, by refusing to co-operate in the good work, can keep the matter in agitation and prolong the era of dullness and inactivity in the country. We are told, however, Mr. Chairman, in tones of most solemn warning, that this country is not able to maintain its paper money at par with coin. Sir, I reject the suggestion with scorn, and it seems to me, if I could be persuaded of its truth, I should be ashamed to rise in the American Congress and proclaim it. Here is California, one of our youngest States, (thirty members of the Union being senior to her,) with a vast territory and a sparse population, able to maintain coin payment, and maintaining it through a financial storm of terrific force, and by reason of it regaining a position of solvency and safety with a rapidity and a certainty to which the paper basis affords no parallel but only a contrast. Here, to the north of us, lies the Dominion of Canada, stretching from Newfoundland to the borders of Alaska, with an inhospitable climate, a soil in great part inferior to ours, commerce checked and suspended half the year by frozen rivers, manufactures scant, crude, and undeveloped, with a population throughout the whole territory not so large as that of New-York, and with wealth greatly inferior to that of the Empire State; with a debt as large, in proportion to people and product, and property as our own; and yet Canada finds no difficulty in maintaining specie payment. And at Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax the American tourist is mocked and made ashamed by the sight of coin dollars and gold eagles from our own mint circulating freely as currency among a people whose wealth and resources are but an inconsiderable fraction of our own magnificent inheritance and possessions.

Mr. Chairman, one great trouble in this whole financial question has been the general and for many years the growing disposition of our people not to regard the legal-tender note as a debt of the Government, but rather as something which is never to be paid. Such was not the feeling among the people when the legal tenders first appeared, and I think this erroneous and injurious conception resulted from an act of Congress, which in a most vital point changed the character of the notes. Congress having taken away the provision for redemption, the public have naturally come to regard the legal tender as perpetually irredeemable, and one of the first steps toward resumption is to change that impression by reviving the funding privilege, in a bond of lower rate with extended time, and a limitation on the amount that could be funded in any given period. But whether we shall succeed or shall fail in restoring to the United States notes the funding privilege with which they were originally endowed, I must here record my earnest protest against the policy of repealing the legal-tender clause, which has given to these notes their great strength as a circulating medium. If I correctly apprehend the sound public judgment on this question, there is no desire to destroy the legal-tender character of the note, but a settled determination to bring it to par with coin, and by this means bring every bank-note to the same standard. The act providing for resumption in 1879 requires, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, some additional legislation to make it practical and effective. As it stands, it fixes a date, but gives no adequate process. And in all legislation looking to that end it must be borne in mind that unless we move in harmony with the great business interests of the country, we shall assuredly fail. Specie payment can only be brought about by wise and well-considered legislation, based on the experience of other nations, embodying the matured wisdom of the country, healthfully promoting all legitimate business, and carefully avoiding everthing that may tend to create fear and distrust among the people.

Mr. Chairman, whatever we may do, or whatever we may leave undone on this whole financial question, let us not delude ourselves with the belief that we can escape the specie standard. It rules us to-day, and has ruled us throughout the whole legal-tender period, just as absolutely as though we were paying and receiving coin daily. No nation has ever succeeded in establishing any other standard of value; no nation has ever made the experiment except at great cost and sorrow, and the advocates of irredeemable money to-day are but asking us to travel the worn and weary road traveled so many times before—a road that has always ended in disaster and often in disgrace.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BOARD OF TRADE—THE CAPTAIN OF THE ADRIATIC ACQUITTED.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the American ship Harvest Queen, Capt. Jansen, off Waterford, Ireland, on the 31st of January, which has been proceeding for several days, came to an end yesterday. The board find that the White Star steam-ship Adriatic sunk her, and that the Captain of the steamer should have reported the matter to the British Consul on his arrival at New-York, and left the bows of the Adriatic untouched until they had been inspected by the Consul. Saving this, the Captain is acquitted of blame and his certificate restored to him. The first and third officers are censured for withholding the information.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW-YORK AGENT OF THE SHIP DESTROYED.

The manager of the Black Ball Line, to which the Harvest Queen belonged, was interviewed by a TIMES reporter yesterday, at the company's office in this City. It had been the intention of the company to libel the steam-ship Adriatic upon her arrival at this port, and to put her under bonds to answer to the charge of sinking the Harvest Queen, through the fault of her officers. The manager was asked if the verdict of the English Board of Trade, in acquitting Capt. Jennings and his officers of responsibility in the case would cause a suspension of proceedings? He said: "No; we propose to seize the Adriatic just as soon as she gets into port, and we expect to prove our case. The proceedings will probably be in the United States Court and now that the Board of Trade has decided that the Adriatic sunk the Harvest Queen, we have only to prove that the blame lies with the Adriatic. I have just received a dispatch from Liverpool. It reads: 'Judgment given. The Harvest Queen proved to have been sunk by the Adriatic. The opinion of our Solicitor is that the Adriatic did not comply with the rules of road and the English acts of Parliament. The Captain and officers did not return in the Adriatic.' Now we have all we want, all we expected, in this verdict. It is sufficient that the Board of Trade says that the Adriatic sunk our ship. We think we can prove that she did not comply with the rules of road. The rules of road specify that when a ship and steamer are approaching each other head to head, the steamer shall get out of the way, and that the ship shall keep on her course. This was exactly the case with the Harvest Queen and the Adriatic, according to the statement of Capt. Jennings and his officers. The lights of the Harvest Queen were seen alternately. Now the red light was in sight, and now the green. The plain duty of the Adriatic was to get out of the way. Did she do it? She did not. The event shows that. Did she try to do it? No, Sir, she did not try to do what the law directs. She stopped and backed. That was not getting out of the way. Everybody knows that a heavy steamer going at a rapid rate of speed cannot come to a stand-still and then get any considerable speed backward in a minute. It takes time to do all that. It was not the proper thing to do. The Adriatic should have changed her course, going off, if need be, at a right angle. That is what is meant by getting out of the way. The Captain of the Harvest Queen is not a fool. He was always considered one of the best ship-masters in the service, and I know well that he would not have persisted in running into the Adriatic had the Adriatic tried to get out of the way. He looked at the Adriatic and said to himself, 'There comes a steamer; the rules of road require her to keep out of my way, and as imperatively require me to keep in my course. I have nothing to do in this matter. She will keep clear of me.' And this is what any shipmaster will tell you." The question was then asked if the English Board of Trade would have exonerated the officers of the Adriatic if such was the law. "Has not the English Board of Trade as thorough knowledge of the law and of the facts in this case as you have?" The manager said that he had no means of knowing what testimony was taken by the Board of Trade. He had understood, however, that only the officers of the Adriatic had been examined, and that none of the passengers or crew had testified. But whatever knowledge the Board of Trade had had, it was clear to him that its verdict was not in accordance with the facts. He did not propose to let the matter drop until there had been a thorough examination on this side of the ocean. The Adriatic would be libeled for about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and as soon as Capt. Jennings and his officers could be brought over the case would be opened. Had they come over with the Adriatic the trial would have begun next week. The Adriatic is expected to arrive about the 14th.

THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

The women of New-York express their interest in the approaching Centennial celebration, and as representatives of the largest city in the Union urge commensurate energy. It is proposed to present a banner, bearing the arms of the City of New-York, with an appropriate motto, to the Women's Department of the Centennial, in Philadelphia, hoping that it will be placed in Independence Hall, in that city, as a memorial, at the close of the Exhibition. Contributions are needed for this purpose, as also for a more substantial expression of the interest taken by the women of New-York in this grand national celebration. To further the object, the following Committees have been resolved upon. A committee to receive contributions of any sums up to $5 at Chickering Hall, from 2 to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 15 and 16; also Committees on "Banner," "Loan," "Entertainments," "Schools," and "Churches." These committees will complete the work thus begun, assisted by all who are interested. Earnest co-operation on the part of the women of New-York in this patriotic expression is warmly solicited. The following named ladies have interested themselves: Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Mrs. James W. Beekman, Mrs. H. Marrigault Morris, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Marinus Willett, Mrs. Cambridge Livingston, Mrs. John C. Cruger, Mrs. Oscar Irving, Mrs. George Van den Heuvel, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. George L. Schuyler, Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mrs. William Van Rensselaer, Mrs. James Gore King, Jr., Mrs. Colden, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, Mrs. Henry L. Scott, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mrs. Gen. Dix, Mrs. Gouverneur M. Ogden, Mrs. Howard Potter, Mrs. Gen. Cullum, Mrs. W. Gerard, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Francis Rives, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. A. Morris Stout, Mrs. David Lane, Mrs. William G. Ward, Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. J. Watts de Peyster, Mrs. N. Pendleton Hosack, Mrs. William M. Evarts, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Miss Bryant, and many others.

SHERIFF'S JURY DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Sheriff's Jury, second panel, took place at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. Fletcher Westray, Esq., is President of the association thus carried beyond the formal limits of a court-room, but Judge Brady presided over the proceedings. Covers were laid for seventy, and the *menu* supplied for the occasion was altogether exceptional in point of delicacy and variety, and was served with an eye to the picturesque very rarely discernible in entertainments of the sort. After the dinner proper had terminated, Judge Brady prefaced the oratorical incidents of the night by a few happy remarks. Then speeches were made by Mayor Wickham, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Sheriff Conner, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Hammond, Judge Lawrence, and other guests, the addddresses being interspersed by the performances of a band and of a vocal trio. The reunion was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the presiding officer, whose genial and ready wit added largely to its cheeriness, while the activity and courtesy of Mr. J. Henry Witthaus, Secretary of the panel, was also suitably remembered.

CUBA.

HOW SHALL PEACE BE RESTORED?

PUBLIC OPINION BECOMING MORE OUTSPOKEN—JOVELLAR—A NEW JOURNAL AND ITS MISSION—CONTINUED DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY INSURGENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1876.

In our social and political circles here, whenever the all-absorbing question of the situation of the country now comes into conversation, it is not hushed down as in former times, nor spoken of with bated breath. Light, light is what is demanded, and the interest in all that relates to the cessation of the present strife and the restoration of peace to this distracted island, is extreme and outspoken. It is publicly known that at the private residences of many of the most prominent Spaniards stated reunions are held, in which the principal questions of the day relating to Cuba are freely discussed. Evening meetings at the Casino Español are also in vogue.

The radical *Voz de Cuba* has also recently occupied itself with the topic of the day, which it derisively calls the last canard—autonomy. The *Voz* declares that the only solution of the question of Cuba would be the crushing of the rebellion, and then peace would be restored; that all who thought peace could be restored through other means were traitors to the Spanish cause, and steps should be taken to prevent conversations or discussions concerning the dangerous subject. But this is a tale full of sound, and, in the case of the *Voz*, of fury, signifying nothing, and to which we have been treated at intervals ever since the insurrection broke out. The paper bullets and arbitrary decrees of former Captains General, the appeals of the *Voz* to the patriotism and passions of all loyal Spaniards, and the solemn calls of the *Diario* for unity of action and one more effort, have all so far been powerless to solve the problem and put down the insurrection.

A NEW JOURNAL.

Some other means must be adopted. Of war we are tired, and this feeling is now to find public expression in a new journal, which is to appear regularly after the 1st of March, called *La Paz*, and to be devoted to the interests of the country in that direction. Its prospectus, which appears to-day, is before me, and is such a plain-spoken document that I may be excused if I translate largely from it. The editor—Don Manuel Perez de Molina, formerly of the *Cuban Forum*, a law and literary journal—makes his bow to the public and states that he again returns to the public press in obedience to duties imposed by high considerations of humanity and patriotism. He continues:

"Credit dead, agriculture and commerce falling off, the fountain of public wealth almost drained, at the very moment, too, when even greater sacrifices are demanded of the tax-payer, it is now time to measure the depth of the abyss opened at our feet by indiscretion, ignorance, error, and passion. The general desire is for the pacification of the island; the consciences of all cry out for peace, and it is absolutely needful to satisfy this pressing necessity, the unanimous aspiration of all our hearts. To discuss boldly and proclaim fearlessly, yet prudently, the means and manner by which this shall be obtained will be the mission of *La Paz*, and we count upon the loyal support and assistance of all worthy men, without distinction of birth, opinion, or party.

* * * * * * *

During so many long years what has been done to terminate the insurrection? Spain, the mother country, more beloved, the greater because of her misfortunes, has poured out her blood to redeem the ingrates who mocked her with their crimes, and the Island of Cuba has lavished also her treasure by the handful. Why have all these sacrifices been so barren? This is a matter to examine opportunely with the care and prudence its gravity demands, that public conscience may pronounce its sentence without appeal.

Seven long years of a horrible strife; seven mortal years of continual barren fighting; seven bitter years of anguish, suffering, and sacrifices of all kinds constitute a very eloquent and painful experience in the eyes of all the world. At the end of such a long period of time what have we lost? More than one hundred thousand soldiers, whose bones whiten the hills and valleys; millions of dollars, and that credit which constituted one of the principal bases of public wealth. What have we gained? Let those answer for us who in Sagua, Cienfuegos, Colon, and elsewhere witness with tearful eyes the destruction of their estates, and see the disappearance of the happy future marked out for their hitherto happy families. The situation of the country is graver to-day than upon the first. What shall be done in this supreme danger? Shall we continue fighting? Yes; to struggle and fight to a glorious death is the soldier's mission. Let there be a war of extermination against the horde of bandits and incendiaries who dishonor the human race.

The editor further promises always to be on the side of the authority, but with due dignity and independence, and not with servile adhesion, and closes his address with a delicate stroke of flattery that, if peace is soon restored to Cuba, the man who shall bring it about will reap unfading glory. The general hope is that Jovellar is the man, and that the hour is at hand.

CONTINUED RAVAGES OF THE WAR.

Official advices continue to give reports of the burning of plantations, buildings, and crops. On the 1st a party of forty insurgents set fire to the cane-fields of the "Maria," in the district of Remedios, but were repulsed and pursued by the Second Guerilla Corps into the mountains. On the 2d another small party set fire to the Sequeitio estate, near Santa Clara, but were dispersed by Major Canella's column and two of their number killed. An attempt was also made to set fire to the Constansia estate, but it was unsuccessful. The fields of the "Auralia," in the district of Santa Clara, were set on fire on the 1st, and the insurgents cut the hamstrings of sixteen yoke of oxen. The Spanish forces went in pursuit of them and captured four prisoners. On the 27th ult. forty scouts of the Jucara Frocha encountered at Sabanilla, near to Vera Cruz, the band of insurgents under command of Marcos Garcia, and had a brisk skirmish with them, killing four and capturing sundry effects and insurgent correspondence.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY COLLISION.

INTERMENT OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS—THE OBSEQUIES OF YOUNG MR. BOUCICAULT—TOUCHING SCENES.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Jan. 27 has the following: Another very effecting episode in connection with the shocking railway disaster at Abbot's Ripton on Friday last was the interment, yesterday, in the Huntingdon Cemetery, of the bodies of three of the victims whose lives were sacrificed in the collision. The bodies of the Misses Sanderson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. William Dion Boucicault, the eldest son of Mr. Dion Boucicault, were buried in the cemetery, amid every token of sympathy and regret. Indeed, the greatest commiseration has been shown at Huntingdon, not only for the sufferers, but also for their relatives and friends, on account of the losses they had sustained. From one end of the town to the other symbols of sympathy were visible. The funeral of the young ladies, whose father and mother are still among the injured at the George Hotel, was fixed for 9 o'clock, and at that early hour crowds of the townspeople collected in the streets leading to the cemetery. The principal tradesmen closed their shops, while the blinds of most of the private houses were drawn down. The deceased, Margaret Isabella and Elizabeth Haldane Burdon Sanderson, were conveyed to the County Hospital along with the others who were killed in the collision, and it was thence they were removed to their last resting-place. One hearse contained the two, and it was followed by two mourning coaches and the private carriage of a friend. On the funeral reaching the Town Hall, Mr. Margetts, the Coroner, and the jury who have been impaneled on the inquest, joined the procession, and accompanied it to the cemetery.

The funeral of young Mr. Boucicault took place subsequently, also at the Huntingdon Cemetery. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was en route to London from a visit to Louth, when he was killed in the train. As may be imagined, the grief of his parents on hearing of his death was so intense that neither could undertake the task of journeying to Huntingdon for the purpose of identifying the body. Mr. George D. Boucicault, an uncle, and Mr. Maris, of Ulster terrace, Regent's Park, performed the sad duty. Mr. Boucicault, Sr., his second son, and several relatives, reached Huntingdon about 1 o'clock, and proceeded to the hospital, where the preparations for the funeral were commenced. The body was inclosed in an elm shell and a leaden coffin, within one, of polished oak, on which was a heart-shaped plate, on which was inscribed, "William Dion Boucicault; died Jan. 21, 1876, aged 22." The same order was observed in this as in the preceding funeral. The hearse was followed by two mourning coaches, and again the Coroner and the jury joined the procession at the Town Hall. The two coaches contained Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. George Darley Boucicault, Mr. Boucicault, Jr., Mr. Maris, Mr. Barford, and Mr. Clarke, friends of the family. Again the cemetery was crowded with the inhabitants of the town. The burial service was repeated by the Vicar, who was assisted by his curate, Rev. G. Horne. A space of 18 by 12 feet had been purchased by Mr. Boucicault close to the north side of the church, and it was there, in a bricked vault, the coffin was lowered. It is Mr. Boucicault's intention to have a monument erected over the grave which this sad accident has made into a family tomb. It may be well to mention here that Mr. Dion Boucicault did not, as reported, learn the death of his son from an evening contemporary handed to him as he was leaving the stage on Saturday night. No paper of that evening was so given to him, although one did reach his brother, Mr. George Darley Boucicault. It was not until Mr. Dion Boucicault reached his residence in Regent street that he was told the sad fact, which was broken to him by Dr. Rogers, the family physician, and Mr. Heath. When Mr. Boucicault found that his son had not returned, as expected, on the Friday, he sent his attendant, Tremaine, at 8:06 on the following night, with an open note to the station at King's Cross, begging that some information might be given him. The attendant handed the note into the Secretary's office, where it was perused by several of the clerks, and Tremaine was desired to convey the note to another department; but he was unable to obtain any information upon which he could rely. A Superintendent, or some other official of the company, was sent for, and apparently reading from a list of names, said that Mr. Boucicault's son was not among the wounded. After some hesitation the officer showed the attendant a copy of the *Evening Standard*, and said, "Is it possible you have not seen this?" No further information was given in the matter. This happened about 8:20. Mr. Forbes has asserted that he himself had no intelligence that he could have forwarded to Mr. Boucicault before 10 o'clock the same night. It is perfectly true that Mr. Boucicault had no tidings of his unfortunate son until 11 o'clock, after he had reached home from the play. Then the melancholy news was broken to him. He had every reason to believe that the body of his son was identified between 9 12 o'clock that day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

E. C. Bailey, of the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Senator H. C. Connelly, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Adj. Gen. James A. Cunningham and Gen. George Whitney, of Massachusetts; Senator James E. English, of Connecticut, and Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senators B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, and James E. Starbuck, of Watertown, N. Y.; Judge Charles Mason, of Utica; ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Judge A. Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House.

SAFES IN THE GREAT FIRE.

We learn that the books and papers of Catlin, Brundrett & Co., and Lesher, Whitman & Co., were all preserved in three of Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. One belonging to the latter firm was in the centre of their store, and when taken from the ruins last night at eight o'clock was red hot, and yet every dollar in money and every line was as perfect as before the fire.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"Facts Are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY will cure the worst forms of catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may for a time relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Great Fire on Broadway.

HERRING'S SAFES.

HOW THEY WITHSTOOD THE ORDEAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1876.

Herring & Co., Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The great fire of Tuesday, by which nearly the entire block of large warehouses on Broadway, between Grand and Howard streets, was destroyed, was the most severe we have had in this City for many years. We had intrusted our books and papers to the keeping of one of your Champion Safes. This safe had one of the most severe tests we can conceive it possible for a safe to be subjected to. Our building extended through to Crosby street, and the current of air carried the flames directly upon the safe. It fell from the third floor. The floors below, being filled with a large stock of boots and shoes in cases, made a most intense heat. By falling walls the safe was buried several feet beneath the hot bricks and burning débris, where it remained and roasted for thirty-six hours, and even when at last reached, on the third day after the fire, the bricks surrounding it were so hot that they could scarcely be handled. Yet, upon opening, everything it contained—books, papers, insurance policies, &c.—was taken out uninjured.

After this, who can reasonably doubt that the Herring safe is perfectly fire-proof?

You will please send us another—a duplicate of the one tested—to our new store, Nos. 80 and 82 White street.

Yours truly,

GEORGE E. SHORTRIDGE & Co.

ANOTHER FORTY-SIX HOURS IN THE RUINS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1876.

Herring & Co., Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: We have just opened our Herring Safe, that was subjected to the fire in the building No. 452 Broadway, one of those consumed by the large fire of the 8th inst. This is thought to have been the hottest part of the fire. The building extended through to Crosby street, and was stored with inflammable goods. Our safe was so deeply buried beneath the ruins that it was not until to-day—or forty-six hours after the fire started—that it was finally reached and taken out. But we find its contents in a perfect state of preservation. A safe that will withstand such an ordeal is indeed trustworthy.

Yours truly,

R. M. PEASE.

The Herring Safe belonging to R. M. Richards & Co., in No. 452 Broadway, and another belonging to S. Tooker, in No. 444, have been taken from the ruins, and their contents found well preserved.

There are others still buried in the *débris*.

HERRING & Co.

Salesrooms: Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, N. Y.; Nos. 56 and 60 Sudbury st., Boston.—*Advertisement.*

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., will during this week rent a few first-class new PIANOS and ORGANS until the rent money pays the price of the instrument, as per contract.—*Advertisement.*

The Evening Toilet

Receives its perfecting touch from LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. The lustrous smoothness and the tender glow which it imparts are the very acme of complexional loveliness, and too natural to provoke suspicion of their origin, even in the envious.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; Horticulture at the Centennial; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and India-rubbers. All styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Used nearly fifty years for coughs, influenza, &c. 50 cents and $1.

Lithography! Cheaper Than Type! CHARLES HART, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

The Northampton Bank Robbery.—Had the Cashier's house been protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, he would have had sufficient notice of the approach of the burglars to have discharged his revolver, and given an alarm which would have caused the burglars to retreat.

Moth Patches, Premature Wrinkles, Tan, Sunburn, Spots or Pimples on the Face.—Cure guaranteed; GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—PRATT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, in the Central Congregational Church, by Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, D. D., EDWIN L. ALLEN and MARY TUDOR, daughter of John M. Pratt, Esq., all of that city. No cards.

COYNE—EGBERT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, in this City, by Rev. A. A. Reinke, GEORGE T. COYNE to Miss VIRGIE EGBERT.

CROOKE—INGRAHAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Joralemon st., Brooklyn, by Rev. John A. Manning, CHARLES CROOKE to Miss ESTHER M. INGRAHAM, daughter of Dr. T. M. Ingraham, all of Flatbush, L. I.

FAITOUTE—STURTEVANT.—In this City, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. T. Egbert, THOMAS B. FAITOUTE, of Bronson, Fla., to Mrs. MARY E. STURTEVANT, daughter of E. C. Mooney, Esq. No cards.

LANDMESSER—FEWSMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. Fewsmith, D. D., LOUIS B. LANDMESSER, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to CAROLINE FEWSMITH, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

STEVENS—COX.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Powers, GEORGE L. STEVENS, of New-York, to ANNIE B. COX, eldest daughter of William H. Cox, Esq.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—At Dobb's Ferry, on Thursday, Feb. 10, MARY S. ARMOUR.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASHFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., on the 9th inst., ALFRED ASHFIELD, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.

BANTA.—At Ridgefield, N. J., (formerly English Neighborhood,) on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876, JOHN V. BANTA, aged 70 years, 8 months, and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church (Rev. Dr. Taylor's) at Ridgefield, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Hoboken Ferry at 12 M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., New-York, by Northern Railroad, at 9 o'clock A. M.

BILL.—In Paris, Feb. 9, GEORGE COOPER BILL, aged 25 years, son of Charles E. Bill.

CARPENTER.—On Feb. 8, LEONARD CARPENTER, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday at 2:30 o'clock.

COCHRANE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, of meningitis, HILAH M. SPIES, wife of John W. Cochrane and eldest daughter of Adam W. Spies, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 53 East 21st st., Friday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock.

COLES.—At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., CORNELIUS COLES, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Warburton av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:30 A. M. train from 30th st. and 11 o'clock from 42d st. depot.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, inst., N. A. KNAPP, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 110 East 26th st., on Sunday 13th inst., at 2:30 P. M. The remains will be removed to Round Hill, Conn., for interment.

LAWRENCE.—Feb. 8, at Douglaston, CORNELIA D. LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Nathaniel Lawrence, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, Friday, 11th inst., at 11:30 A. M.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 10, GEORGE PARKER, in his 74th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 13, 1:30 P. M., from the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, (Dr. Porter's,) corner Clymer st., Eastern District.

POWELL.—At Magnolia, Fla., Jan. 12, WILLIAM DEVENS POWELL, late of Bristol, R. I., in the 37th year of his age, eldest son of the late Dr. William J. Powell, United States Navy, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. William Powell, of Westchester, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SERRELL.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, 10th inst., ANN B., widow of the late William Serrell, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 165 Dean st., Saturday at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday.

STANTON.—At Stonington, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 9, SAMUEL B. STANTON, in his 67th year.

THURSTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, ANN, wife of Nathaniel Thurston, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 603 Lexington av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
will be held at the
HIPPODROME BUILDING,
Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.,
in connection with the labors of
Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.

NOON MEETINGS
every day, except Sunday. Entrance on 4th av. Doors open at 11:30, and close at 12 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING,
(Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for the general public, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Madison av.

OVERFLOW MEETING
at 8 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

For YOUNG MEN ONLY,
every night, except Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

SUNDAY—For CHRISTIAN WORKERS. Entrance on Madison av.; 8 to 8:45 o'clock A. M. (Admission by ticket.)

For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For MEN ONLY, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Doors open ONE-HALF HOUR before each service.

Admission to all the meetings free—without ticket—Sunday morning excepted.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Ex. Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M. for Europe, per steamer Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 4 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer California, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Donau, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.
Old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

Removed from a Staten Island mansion all the household effects, consisting of fine moquet, English body Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, brocatel and lace curtains and shades, rugs, matting, elegant bedroom suits, fine bedding, sheets, quilts, blankets, linen, &c., plain and mirror door wardrobes, parlor furniture, etagere, card-table, work-tables, library furniture, desks, book-cases, music racks, screens, grand piano, ornaments, &c.; also a fine assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

To be sold on SATURDAY at 10:30 o'clock, at the old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL

has conferred upon Dr. DE JONGH the Commandership of the Order of Christ, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agent for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very choice COLLECTION of WORKS in the various departments of LITERATURE. Fine ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, VOYAGES and TRAVELS, WORKS on SPORTING, &c., &c., to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 11 and 12, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE NEW LAMPS FOR STREETS, WITH OR WITHOUT REFLECTORS.

BARTLETT'S "CENTENNIAL" "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS. Prices from $3 upward. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

GOOD SAMPLE TEAS 32 CENTS PER LB.! EXTRA CHOICE SAMPLE TEAS 38c. PER POUND! CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND FANCY GOODS!

PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., NEAR FULTON.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ICE.—(250,000) TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUsand tons of LAKE MAHOPAC ice (twelve inches thick) for sale. Can be freighted to the City by the Harlem Road at a cost of about one dollar per ton. Apply to LEWIS BALLARD, No. 109 Worth st.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists. $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35 cents; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75 cents; by Andrews, 50 cents; by Lloyd, 40 cents; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50 cents; "Morning Breaks," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50 cents.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

GEO. P. OSBORNE, Sec. JOHN H. BRADY, Pres.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Sec'y. HENRY E. HOWLAND, Pres.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 11, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES H. WILLSON, President.

ALBERT BODERT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Molasses, N.O., bbls	647
Broom-corn, bales	49	Resin, bbls	6
Cotton, bales	4,333	Oil-cake, pks	425
Cot-seed Oil, bbls	250	Pork, pks	180
Copper, cakes	28	Beef, pks	285
Dried Fruit, pks	18	Cut-meats, pks	2,346
Eggs, bbls	906	Lard, tcs	874
Flour, bbls	5,730	Stearine, pks	100
Wheat, bushels	12,500	Butter, pks	3,103
Corn, bushels	31,960	Cheese, pks	1,225
Oats, bushels	18,058	Tallow, pks	109
Rye, bushels	150	Dressed Hogs, No	490
Malt, bushels	37	Pecans, pks	160
Grass-seed, bags	74	Rice pks	512
Beans, bags	47	Rice-chaff, bags	306
Peas, bushels	600	Sugar, N. O., hhds	25
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Starch, bxs	500
Corn-meal, bags	1,054	Tea, half-chests	74
Hops, bales	536	Tobacco, hhds	57
Hides, No	2,171	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	369
Hides, bales	968	Whisky, bbls	198
Leather, sides	4,856	Wool, bales	140

COFFEE—Rio has been very quiet and quoted weak in price, with sales reported here since our last of 5,000 bags by the Endymion, and at New-Orleans 5,500 bags by the Active, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 235,000 bags, and at the outports 130,384 bags, with 41,300 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds have been in light demand within the previous nominal range, with the recent movements (part before reported) summed up thus: 10,734 mats Java ex "T. F. Whiton" sold in lots before arrival; 529 bags Maracaibo, 820 bags Costa Rica, 930 bags St. Domingo, 100 bags Laguayra, and 66 bags Savanilla sold in lots for consumption within our range; 3,114 bags St. Domingo in transit to Europe....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 49,107 bags and 112,928 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@19c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 17c.@19c.; Macassar, 19c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more active for early delivery at steady prices. The main call has been from spinners....Ordinary quoted at 9 7-16c.; Low Middling at 12 3-16c.@12 7-16c.; Middling at 12 15-16c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,703 bales, (of which 812 bales were on last evening,) including 466 bales to shippers, 1,211 bales to spinners, and 26 bales to speculators....A moderate business has been reported for forward delivery at improved prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,800 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on last evening, and 8,300 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 29-32c.@12 15-16c.; March, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; April, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; May, 13 19-32c.; June, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; July, 13 31-32c.@14c.; August, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c., showing an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₱ lb., closing quiet....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,333 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 19,373 bales, against 25,532 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 97,377 bales, against 109,315 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,161,379 bales, against 2,714,823 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 58,646 bales; to the Continent, 27,863 bales; stock in New-York, 150,334 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 905,600 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
S. Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling	12 15-16	13 1-16	13⅛	13⅛
Good Middling	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
S. Good Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Fair	15 1-16	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 5-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	11 5-16
S. Good Ordinary	10 13-16	Middling	12 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour at generally steady prices. Holders have been firm in their views, especially on low grades, and not offering supplies with much urgency. There has not been call from export buyers, the scarcity of freight room for prompt use operating to some extent against free shipments. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 25; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly at $5 85@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35, from dock and delivered; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35, for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 25@$7 25, chiefly at $6 50@$7, and patent at $7@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra; Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 50@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 75@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 4,600 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Western and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in limited request on the basis of previous figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in fair request at steady rates. We quote at from $4@$4 05 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in light demand at former quotations....We quote at from $2 75@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, has been slow of sale, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been selling to a limited extent, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 75@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oatmeal has been very quiet, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active, with the main inquiry from export buyers, at a partial advance of 1c. a bushel. Some speculative demand was noted for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention, in good part for shipment, at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, at $1 26 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (8,000 bushels,) purchased on speculative account, closing with this price bid; $1 14@$1 15 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 15, afloat; $1 12@$1 13 for ungraded Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 34¼@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring; $1 10@$1 11 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, mainly at the latter rate; $1 06@$1 07 for rejected Spring, in store; $1 04 for inferior Spring; $1 34 for White Canada, in bond, (10,000 bushels;) $1 23 for No. 3 New-York Winter; $1 47 for Amber Pennsylvania....Corn has been quoted strong in price, on a good demand, partly for export....Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels for early delivery, at 64½c.@64¾c., chiefly at 64¾c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, closing with 65c. reported bid for lines or boat-loads; 63c.@63½c. for new low Mixed do.; 61c.@64¾c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 59¼c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 64½c.@65c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 65c. for new Yellow Southern, and 70c. for old White Western, in store....A fair business has been reported for forward delivery at full prices....Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, at 64¾c.@65c., chiefly at 64¾c., closing with 65c. reported bid, buyer February; 5,000 bushels, same option, (with privilege reserved to the seller to deliver 10,000 bushels,) at 64¼c., and 10,000 bushels, March option, reported at 64½c., closing with 64⅝c. bid, ₱ bushel....Rye has been slow of sale, with State quoted nominal at 90c.@92½c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c.; and Western, 86c.@88c....Barley has been held firmly, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported of only a few car lots of State at $1 for four-rowed, and 85c. for two-rowed ₱ bushel....Barley Malt has been inactive since our last, within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 45 for poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do. do....Canada Peas have been very quiet, with prime, in bond, to arrive, quoted at $1 03 asked, and $1 bid....Buckwheat continues in limited request, with prime State nominally 58c.@60c....Oats have been in moderate request at generally steady prices. Strictly prime lots offered sparingly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels at 50c. for prime Mixed Western, delivered; 47¾c.@49c. for Mixed Western, car lots; 48c. for No. 2 New-York; 46½c.@47c. for No. 3 New-York, and 46½c.@51c. for very poor to about prime Western, mainly at 49c. for fair....Feed has been in very slack request, and quoted weak in price, within the range of $16 50@$21 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $16 50@$18 for 40 to 60 lb. stock ₱ ton....The inquiry for Bale Hay has been light, with shipping qualities barely steady, within the range of 70c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been selling moderately, within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb.

HONEY—Has been inactive since our last, yet quoted steady, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba at 80c., gold, ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been quoted steady, on a light trade....We quote within the range of 45c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@63c. for fancy. Sales reported of 210 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 53c.@60c. for prime to choice....Foreign product has been inactive, with only small lots sold, including English Islands at 35c.@39c., and of Porto Rico at 43c.@45c. ₱ gallon....Syrups have been in demand within the range of 37c.@60c. for Sugar; 35c.@42½c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses quiet here within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 2,825 hhds. Cuba, 772 hhds. Porto Rico, and 717 hhds. English Islands; also, 11,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more sought after within the range of $1 57½@1 65 for Strained to good strained; $1 75@2 12½ for No. 2; $2 37½@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 50@$8 00 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales reported of 150 bbls. Good Strained at $1 65; and 200 bbls. Fine at $3@$4....Tar has been slow of sale at $2 12@2 37 ₱ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 36c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet to-day and again quoted lower; quoted at 8⅛c., in bulk, and 11c. in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, has been in very moderate demand and quoted at the close at 14c.@14¼c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher on a better demand for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 87½ for uninspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21; City do., $22; Extra Prime, new, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl....The business for forward delivery has been moderate at improved prices, with Western Mess, February options, quoted at the close $21 85@$21 95; March, $21 90@$22; April at $22@$22 05; May at $22 05@$22 15....Sales since our last of 250 bbls., February, at $21 85; 1,500 bbls., April, at $22....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 9¾c.@10⅛c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10½c. ₱ lb....Western Hogs at $9 62½@$9 75....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after and quoted firm in price. Sales reported of small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¾c.@12½c.; 65 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12c.@12½c., the former price for 16 lb. average; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 12¼ lb., at 13c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.@10c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been rather more inquired for, and quoted essentially unchanged in price....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12c.; Western Long Clear, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; do. Short Clear, 12⅜c.@12½c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¼c. Sales 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 12c., and 600 bxs., various cuts, for Western delivery, part Long Clear, at 11c. ₱ lb., and for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11c.; Short Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c., and Short Rib at 11¼c.@11⅜c....Western Steam Lard has been quoted stronger in price on less urgent offerings, in view of the more favorable Western advices. The demand has been more active for early delivery....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 646 tcs. prime at $12 87½@$12 95, chiefly at $12 95, closing with this price bid; and 58 tcs. off grade at 12c.@12⅝c....And for forward delivery a fair business has been reported, all outside of the calls, at firmer prices....Western Steam, February options, closed at $12 97½@$13; March, $13 05@$13 07½; April, $13 25@$13 30; May, $13 37½; June, $13 45@$13 55....Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,500 tcs., February options, at $12 92½@$12 95; 2,000 tcs. March at $13@$13 02½; 4,250 tcs. April at $13 15@$13 25; 2,000 tcs. May at $13 30, and 750 tcs. June at $13 40@$13 45....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been quoted firmer and in request, with sales reported of 125 tcs. at 12⅞c.@13c....Refined Lard has been moderately inquired for and quoted for the Continent at 13⅛c., and for the West Indies at 13⅜c., and for South America at 13½c. Sales, 200 tcs. for the Continent on private terms, and 900 tcs. for South America at 13½c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in moderate supply, and held at full previous prices, but has been quiet. We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra and 10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50@$16 for Packed, ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 00@$32 50; sales 50 tcs....Beef Hams have been inactive at $24@$25 for prime to choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern....Butter and Cheese in moderate demand, generally within the previous range....Eggs less sought after and quoted weaker, ranging from 17c.@22c. for fair to fancy....Tallow in fair demand, with sales of 145,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c., and 75 bbls. at 9¼c....Stearine has been in request, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13¼c., and City, 13¼c. ₱ lb. Sales 50 tcs. choice Western at 13¼c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted about as before, on a restricted business. Sales, 150 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 5,000 bags low grade Pernambuco at 7c.; 30 hhds. and 125 bxs. new crop Molasses Sugar at 7 5-16c. And last evening, 450 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms....The receipts here since Feb. 1 have been 4,893 hhds., 670 bxs., 13,451 bags, (and 475 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 7,319 hhds., 1,581 bxs., 9,550 bags, (and 246 hhds. Melado)....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 13,910 hhds., 6,754 bxs., and 93,926 bags, (and 1,748 hhds. Melado,) against 31,620 hhds., 33,247 bxs., and 1,748 bags, (and 100 hhds. Melado,) Feb. 11, 1875....We quote fair refining Cuba, 7⅝c.; good do. at 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅛c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4½c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c. Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c. Cut Loaf at 11c.; A's at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, with sales reported of 2,000 half-chests Green, and 3,900 half-chests Oolong on private terms; and, by auction, 1,409 half-chests Green at 25c.@65c.; 1,791 half-chests Oolong at 33½c.@55½c.; 517 half-chests Congou, &c., at 22c.@42c.; and 1,170 half-chests Japan at 30c.@60½c. ₱ lb....Gunpowder, common to choicest, quoted at 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 95c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 28c.@95c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 28c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at $1 13 ₱ gallon, showing a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—Room for Grain on berth and charter has been most sought after, at generally steady rates. Tonnage for Petroleum is in quite moderate demand at about previous figures. Offerings of Provisions, Flour, Cotton, and other general cargo on berth on a restricted scale; quotations about as before....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 25 tons Lignumvitæ, at 20s. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₱ bushel; 350 pks. Provisions, part at 32s. 6d.; 90 tons Leather, in lots, at 60s. ₱ ton, and 100 pks. Tobacco on private terms....For London, by sail, 600 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 100 bales Hops on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 6s. 9d.; another, 550 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters do., at 6s. 9d., with option of four ports on the east coast of Ireland direct, at 6s. 3d. and £15 gratuity; an Austrian bark, 805 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore at 6s. 10½d., an Italian bark, (to arrive from Leith,) with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 9d.; and a bark (to arrive from a Southern port,) with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 1½d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 10 tons Leather at 70s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a German bark, 872 tons, hence, with about 5,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Resin, 950 pks. Provisions and Tallow, chiefly Lard and Bacon, 800 bags Clover-seed, and 1,600 bxs. Extract Logwood (reported as of recent shipment) on private terms....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 421 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....Lumber, Coal, and Ice trades quiet; rates quoted weak.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 85 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,273 head, or 369 cars, (207 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 482 cars same time last week, (a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 113 cars less,) and 450 cars same week last year. There is no market to-day; about all are shipping Cattle; on account of the light demand dealers are unable to dispose of stock even at a decline in prices, and are shipping East, in first hands; only a few loads of medium and half fat stock remain in yards on sale; 13 cars only disposed of, and those to country butchers. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800 head, against 20,400 head same time last week, and 15,400 head same week last year. Market opened very dull and slow; only a few sales made since last report, leaving fully 12 cars remaining on sale, some remaining over from the first of the week; only 700 head disposed of; sales of Indiana Sheep, averaging 80 to 94 lb., at $5 20; Ohio Sheep, averaging 80 lb., at $4 37½c.; Michigan Sheep, averaging 90 lb., at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 10,800 head for same time last week, and 8,600 head for same week last year. Market opened dull and slow, but after a few sales had been made about all good Yorkers were disposed of at $7 70@$7 90; no good Corn-fed Hogs offering; sales of three cars of Stillers, averaging 274 lb., at $7 80.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Cattle weak; receipts, 1,700 head; sales range from $2 75@$5 62½; good Steers, $4@$4 55; shipments, 1,915 head. Hogs dull and dragging; receipts, 13,000 head; sales at $7 50@$8 15; packing, $7 65@$7 90. Bacon, $7 60@$7 70; shipping, $7 80@$8; shipments, 2,290 head. Sheep dull; receipts, 2,000 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is 3⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅝ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¾ ₱ cent. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109⅜; New-York Central, 102½; Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 32.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £76,000 during the past week. Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 15¼.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 42⅝ ₱ cent., still remains at that figure.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 19,125,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 16c., for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 10,700 bales, of which 7,600 were American. Cotton to arrive, steady. There have been no transactions.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₱ cwt.; Lard, 58s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d. Of the sales to-day, 7,400 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. 6d.@28s. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western, and 29s. for old do. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6½d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 4s. 9d.@5s. Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d.@25s. per cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 10—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d. per cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Petroleum, 33¾f. for fine pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 10:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Charles B. Caldwell, Esq., Referee, disposed of down-town improved real estate as follows: One five-story brick store, with lot 24.11 by 100.4, No. 27 Ferry street, north side, 49 feet east of Jacob street, (with perpetual restriction of keeping unbuilt upon a plot 10 by 25 in rear of lot;) sold for $22,200 to John McColvin. One five-story brick store, with lot 19.5 by 50, No. 4 Jacob street, east side, 79.7 feet north of Ferry street; sold for $9,600 to Schofield Stephenson. And one five-story brick store, with lot 19.5 by 76.2, No. 6 Ferry street, adjoining above; sold for $11,100 to John McColvin.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 19.10 by 45, No. 725 Third avenue, east side, 40 feet north of Forty-fifth street, for $16,765, to F. S. Foote, a party in interest to the legal proceedings.

J. M. Seaman, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following property: One five-story brick stable, with plot 50 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth avenue, and one four story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 24.8 by 98.9, on West Forty-second street, south side, 200.4 feet east of Eighth avenue, sold for nominal sum, at $24,090 in the aggregate, over and above all incumbrances, to Dorian Leinauf, a defendant in the foreclosure suit. This sale was like too many held at the Exchange under legal orders, sold at the first bid made by the plaintiff's attorney. The terms of sale conveyed no information as the amount of incumbrances upon the property in the way of taxes, assessments, interest, &c., although it was said to be several thousands. Parties stood by ready to make bids, but as no definite information was at hand, they refrained from doing so, so that at the price disposed of no estimate can be made as to the real value of the property.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the house and lot No. 714 Broadway, and five buildings, with lots, on Ninth avenue, south-east corner of Forty-fourth street, postponed to a future day. Sale by Winans & Davies of a house, with plot, on Fourth avenue, north of Eighteenth street, adjourned for readvertisement; probably takes place March 10. Sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West Thirty-eighth street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 17th inst. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 224 East Eightieth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to the 29th inst. Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on East Eighty-sixth street, west of Third avenue, adjourned to March 9, and sale by Messrs. Ludlow & Co. of a plot of land on Washington avenue, south of Fletcher street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to April 20.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day three sales will be held at the Exchange, namely:

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 155 feet east of Sixth avenue, as widened.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 75, on Willett street, west side, 93.5 feet north of Stanton street.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 5-story brick store and lot, No. 27 Ferry st., n. s., 49 ft. e. of Jacob st., lot 24.11x100.4	$22,200
1 5-story brick store and lot, No. 4 Jacob st., e. s., 79.7 ft. n. of Ferry st., lot 19.5x50	9,600
1 5-story brick store and lot, No. 6 Jacob st., e. s., adjoining above, lot 19.5x76.2	11,100

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, No. 725 3d av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of 45th st., lot 19.10x45	16,765

By D. M. Seaman.

1 5-story brick stable and dwelling, with plot, West 41st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th av., plot 50x98.9; also 1 4-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 42d st., s. s., 200.4 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 24.8x98.9; sold in the aggregate, over and above incumbrance (not stated,) for	24,090

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

1st av., n. w. corner of 5th st., 48.6x100; Joseph M. Koehler and wife to Jesse A. Marshall	$100,000
37th st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x98.9; Arthur Amory and wife to Elmer A. Allen	nom.
37th st., s. s., same property; Elmer A. Allen to Elizabeth I. Amory	nom.
112th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 120x85.8¾x irregular; Catharine Griffin and husband to John E. Kelly	7,750
45th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; Christian Klenck and wife to Christopher Stern	9,500
4th st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Christopher st., 25x86; Owen C. Owens to Mary L. Owens	20,000
3d av., w. s., 50.6 ft. s. of 88th st., 19.9x78; John Quinn and wife to A. F. Cantwell	16,200
34th st., n. s., 164.3 3-7 ft. e. of 2d av., 85.8 4-7x98.9; also, 4th av., w. s. 40 ft. s. of 133d st., 59.11x75; Mary V. Roest and husband to David Wallerstein	8,000
51st st., n. s. 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x100.5; Edward M. Willett to Clemence L. Hassell and others	nom.
39th st., s. s. 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; John N. Lewis, Referee, to Regina M. M. Sandmeyer	7,250
Hudson st., w. s., 79.11 ft. n. of Barrow st., 22x125; Thomas S. Showler to Seba M. Bogert	10,000
54th st., n. s., 196.8 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.10x100.5; John M. Forbes and wife to Sarah W. Stone	20,000
Fordham, irregular, 24th Ward; Abbie S. De Wolf and husband to Daniel Owen	nom.
35th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x98.9; Jane G. Campbell to Jonathan S. Lawrence	12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 197 Washington st., 5 years; Cornelius V. B. Ostrander to Smith & McNell	4,000
No. 114 Leonard st., 5 years; Henry Heath to Wylly H. Warner	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS TO IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS to close a trust account:
73d st., near 3d av., 4 lots.
121st st., near 8th av., 10 lots.
121st st., near Grand Boulevard, 4 lots.
Grand Boulevard and 103d st., 14 lots.
Madison av. and 86th st., 7 lots.
Boulevard and Hudson River and 169th st., 32 lots.
Avenue St. Nicholas and 118th st., 18 lots.
102d st., near 3d av., 17 lots.
106th st., near 1st av., 10 lots.
75th st., near 3d av., 1 lot.
96th st. and 10th av., 52 lots.
Harlem River and 10th av., 118 lots.
Grand Boulevard, corner 65th st., 1 lot.
Parties looking for bargains will please call, for full particulars of these and other properties, same account.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS are daily made at our offices for the purchase and leasing of furnished and unfurnished houses. Owners should send in descriptions as early as convenient.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
1 Pine st. and 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
House and lot No. 784 5th av., near 63d st.
House and lot east side Madison av., near 74th st.
Five lots on 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Two lots on 64th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
One lot on 5th av., south-east corner 86th st.
And many other vacant lots in various parts of the City.
Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

$4,500—TERMS TO SUIT, WILL PURCHASE new three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone houses, Croton water, marble mantels, Mott's ranges, Baltimore heater, stationary tubs, gas, &c.; street sewered and all assessments paid; three minutes' walk from Harlem and Morrisania steam-boats; five minutes to Harlem Railroad; corner house, $6,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY, the Albany, Newport, and Saratoga apartment houses.—Elegant, superbly located and frescoed full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, built by day's work by present owner; going abroad; only $39,000; easy terms: a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-SIXTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., 20 feet, $31,500; No. 45 East 25th st., near Madison square, 25 feet, $42,500; north-east corner Madison av. and 33d st., 24.8 feet, $42,500; 38th st., west of 5th av., 24 feet, $42,500; No. 33 East 31st st., 20 feet, $29,000; the above are for sale at reasonable prices. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

NO. 38 EAST 31ST ST.—A HANDSOME FOUR-story brown-stone house, 20x55x100; has had a large sum expended in improvements; sunken area in rear; new plumbing; vaults in complete order; price, $29,000; terms easy. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A PERFECT GEM OF A MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brown-stone basement dwelling on 18th st., just west of 5th av., for sale low; permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE from owners of well-located first-class houses and stores full particulars of properties that may be for sale or to rent, as we have applications for such.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A FULL SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP, frescoed, brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., Murray Hill, near Park av.; only $35,000; a bargain. Offices 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

EVERY REASONABLE OFFER FOR houses on my printed list will be entertained. Call or send for list. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway; rooms G and H, basement.

EXCHANGE.—SOME CASH AND MORTGAGE for No. 38 East 19th st., furnished; will lease for business. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ON EAST Grand st., between Jefferson and Madison avs., three minutes' walk from station of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads, five houses, thoroughly well built, with all modern conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, nine rooms, with gas fixtures complete; cellar cemented; now being finished; will be ready to occupy before 1st April; lots 30 feet wide; houses 21x45 feet; for sale low, on favorable terms; only a moderate amount of cash required; balance on mortgage. Apply to
JOHN JEWETT & SONS,
No. 182 Front st., New-York,
or CRANE & GLASBY,
Elizabeth N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN TO close out an estate, three fine dwellings and four stores and dwellings in the best part of Yonkers; also two plots of ground, about 350 lots; also one good house in Lexington av. and two in 27th st.; all clear; terms to suit. Apply to owner, J. TAYLOR, No. 1,233 Lexington av., New-York.

ARLINGTON HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION of Arlington, N. J., have a few choice lots for sale; now is the time to purchase; terms easy. For particulars call from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at their office, No. 157 Broadway, or at Arlington, only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Montclair Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

TO RENT—LOW, AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a house, with large barn and three acres of land; house has all modern improvements. For particulars address A. WILSON, No. 33 West 51st st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall street and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:

PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building No. 84 Water st.
WATER STREET—No. 88, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute without reserve or limit.
For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH AV., OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO THE NEW JEFFERSON MARKET COURT HOUSE.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executors, the lot, two-story, attic, and basement brick plate-glass-front store and dwelling No. 128 6th av., 23 feet wide by 78 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining the south-east corner of 10th st., with 3 feet 6 inches alley-way in rear to 10th st. Very fine business location. Possession of store immediately and of dwelling May 1 next. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, particulars, &c., of TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Executor, No. 290 Broadway, or at No. 4 Pine st., or at No. 33 East 17th st., from
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,

EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each; and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE.—I HAVE received during the past week several orders to purchase different kinds of dwelling houses, of various sizes and prices, situated between Madison and 7th avs., varying from $20,000 to $60,000 each. Will owners who desire to sell please furnish me with all particulars. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED A GOOD GRASS FARM in Westchester County, or in Connecticut; good water and comfortable buildings requisite; will give valuable lots, free and clear, and bonds and mortgages safe and secure; satisfactory examination, &c. Address PARTRIDGE, Post Office Box 3,769, New-York.

WANTED—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, small, between 34th and 50th sts., line of 6th and 7th avs.; desirable and responsible applicant; rent not above $135 per month; good opportunity for parties going to Europe. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 3,926 New-York.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, FROM 1st May, a medium-sized English basement house, between 20th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, &c., HOUSE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DWELLING-HOUSE, IN FIRST-class neighborhood, west side, below 59th st.; price must be very low for cash. Owners only may address C. B. A., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front house; frescoed and in good order, with all modern improvements; good location; rent, $800 per annum.

ALSO,

IN JERSEY CITY—Three-story high-stoop house with all the modern improvements; good location; rent, $650 per annum. Apply to M. KILGOUR, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 10.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, nine rooms; house 20x32; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, and stationary wash-tubs; house newly painted and in perfect order; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry. Will be leased to a first-class party at $30 per month. Call or address T. S. ATWATER, No. 33 Pearl st.

TO LET—THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story and attic English basement houses, Nos. 215 and 247 West 23d st. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—THAT NICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 314 West 58th st.; easy access to Elevated Railroad; low rent. Apply to C. C. FOWLER, No. 26 Union square.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET, NEAR FORT WASHINGTON—A delightful residence on high ground, well shaded; stables, two and a half acres, variety of fruit; rent low. Apply to E. M. HURRY, No. 49 West 31st st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; unsurpassed as a business position.

Also, store and apartments No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
50x200 feet,
On BROADWAY, near Prince st., running through to Mercer st. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, and one on the rear; also some on third floor, front, and one rear; two elevators.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT OFFICE TO let below 34th st. and close to 5th av. Address J. D. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CANAL ST. PROPERTY, NOS. 323 AND 387, to lease for five years; $3,000 per year; stores 90 feet deep. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

We would request copies of bills of all goods purchased by us in 1876, both paid and unpaid, to be sent IMMEDIATELY to
LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL TO LET NEAR UNION SQUARE.—A smart man, with $10,000, can make his fortune in ten years. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$6,500.—A RETIRING PARTNER WILL sell his interest in a safe and profitable business; pays $3,000 per year; duties light and agreeable. Address G. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

GROCERIES, &C.

ALDERNEY BUTTER
AT
MACY & CO.'S, GROCERS, NOS. 433 AND 757 6TH AV.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—TO BUY A PAIR OF CLOSE-MATCHED horses, not under fifteen and one-half hands high, nor younger than seven years; must be sound, kind, gentle, and show full mile in three minutes to pole. Address, stating lowest cash price and full description, L. W. A., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE.—Part of a commodious private stable and coach-house, with use of box-stall, modern accommodations, in West 15th st. Apply to
S. F. JAYNE,
No. 266 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853.)
Private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., can find the best class of servants,
Such as cooks, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., waiting for situations.
Notice this card particularly, please.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND TO Assist with Washing and Ironing.—By a respectable and well-recommended young woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress and an excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman, to assist with the washing and ironing; well recommended and competent in either capacity; good worker; would do general house-work and make herself useful; country or City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and obliging, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has four years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to wait on a lady if required; excellent City reference. Call at No. 221 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS thorough chamber-maid; well trained in the City; will do some fine washing; is neat, plain, and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or will take care of children and assist with waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 238 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing; five years' reference; will go in the country. Call at No. 654 2d av., near 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call from 9 to 12 at the Church of Our Saviour, near 39th st. and 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; City reference from last place. Call at No. 349 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 354 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call at or address C. F. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Call or address No. 245 West 10th st., corner Hudson st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 384 1st av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By an English Protestant woman, highly respected and well recommended, as a good family cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; a good washer and ironer; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A north of Ireland Protestant young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook, excellent baker, and pastry; also, a good washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Welsh girl, with good reference, to cook, wash, and iron; cooking bread, biscuits, soups, &c.; in every way a responsible, competent girl for City or country; no objection to general work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands it in all its branches; is also an excellent baker; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 240 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; is a good plain cook; reference from last employer. Call at No. 968 3d av.; ring second bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN PRIVATE FAMily or first-class boarding-house; wages, $35 a month; City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 556 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 338 West 25th st., near 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good cook; first-class washer and ironer; no objection to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 328 West 43d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO VERY GOOD girls, wishing to live in one family; both understand their duty well, and can give satisfaction in a private family where they wish for quiet, reliable, and capable girls. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family, hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant; has the very best of City references, and no objection to the country. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—Two respectable Protestant girls, one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 211 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, or go out by the day to work; is a good laundress; City reference. Call, to-day, at No. 241 West 22d street, rear house, fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, lately back from a visit home, as excellent family cook, baking, &c.; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 449 West 56th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 East 12th st.; none need apply but private families.

COOK.—BY A COOK; UNDERSTANDS MEATS, soups, and jellies; prefers a boarding-house; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 423 East 19th st., first floor; take Seventeenth Street cars.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; good pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address P., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work in a small family. Call for two days at No. 422 West 56th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH FIRST-CLASS COOK; either City or country; can furnish first-class City reference. Call at, or address Cook, 89 West 11th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 256 West 47th st.

COOK.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHing; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK with good references of eleven years. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like work to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 41 3d av., third bell.

FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT SERVANTS on hand to-day at the Church of Our Savior, 3d av., near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman as housekeeper in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 472 6th av., near 29th st., three stairs up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady; references given if required. Address M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG SWEDish woman, in City or country; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful at moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do house-work, or would cook, wash, and iron; has good reference; splendid laundress. Address K. M., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; good washer and ironer; is capable and trustworthy; City reference. Call for two days at No. 439 West 26th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work or take care of children; excellent reference. Call at No. 882 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; City references; wages to suit the times. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; highly respectable and well recommended; French fluting, box plaiting, frilling, polishing, &c.; can do up ladies' finery in elegant style; City or country; honest, willing, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of the finest washing, French fluting, &c.; best of recommendations; City or country. Apply at No. 134 West 17th st., basement; call for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good references, in City; has a lady to be seen in the City. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent City reference from former employers. Seen until engaged at No. 153 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS OR WAITRESS.—BY A COLored girl as first-class laundress or first-class waitress; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 469 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress, or would assist with chamber-work if required; best of City reference. Call or address No. 384 9th av.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS maid to aged lady or grown children; is a good sewer; very best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO UNderstands her business; can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle, or would attend an invalid lady; a Jewish family preferred; first-class reference. Apply at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG INFANT'S NURSE, with over two years' reference; is a thorough, competent nurse and capable of taking a child from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children and do sewing; good home more an object than high wages. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; is a good hand sewer; can bring her machine; good City reference. Call or address A. K., No. 130 West 20th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR HER PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, who has been with her four years. Apply at No. 459 West 21st st., opposite College grounds.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse; will assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 35th st., rear first floor.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid, in the City or suburbs; good reference. Call on Mrs. Smith, No. 261 West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE woman who has lived with her eight years as child's nurse and useful person; a good home before high wages. Apply at 153 West 34th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; has the best reference from physicians and ladies in the City. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH INFANT'S NURSE; HAS excellent City references of four years from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS child's nurse; would do plain sewing. Call at No. 164 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in chamber-work or attend to a lady; good City reference. Call or address No. 102 West 18th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS work at dresses, boys' clothing, mending, repairing; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine; 75 cents per day; can repair. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND REGULAR waitress, with the best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl most anxious to get a place, and willing to do as she is told; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; BEST City reference; can take place of a man and make all kinds of salads. Apply at No. 438 6th av., two flights up, room No. 5.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 112 East 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d st.

WASHING, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO can be highly recommended as a perfect laundress, wishes washing for a family or gentleman; will sew buttons on vests, &c., for them. Apply to Mrs. Jenkins, No. 213 Sullivan st., rear building, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a few days in a private laundry or a few gentlemen's washing at her own home; best of references. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., Room No. 6.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman some washing at her own home, or will go out by the day; best City references. Call at No. 247 East 30th st., second floor, in the rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, OF ABILITY and integrity, desires a position of trust or agent; can give the best of reference. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

CLERK.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOULD LIKE TO attend store. Call at No. 164 East 32d st.

SALES LADY.—BY A YOUNG LADY, COMpelled by circumstances through the late financial crisis, and having business capacity as sales lady or cashier; can do book-keeping, copying in French, German, and English; or would take any suitable employment; reference unexceptionable. Address Miss Allison, No. 760 3d av., advertising office.

MALES.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; has excellent testimonials and will be highly recommended by present and previous employers; age, thirty; wages, $50 per month. Call or address A. Cook, No. 205 East 20th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, WITH good City references from last place; will either go as head butler or single handed. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, as butler, cook, and housekeeper; twenty-three years' testimonials and City references. Call or address C. Weatherill, Mr. Hyde's, 359 West 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best of City and country reference; seven years' from last employer. Apply for two days at Mr. Gilbert Sayers' Land Office, No. 397 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of middle age; temperate and willing; trained to the care and treatment of horses and carriages from his youth; City or country; satisfactory reference. Call or address James, No. 4 East 54th st., in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS a thorough knowledge of his duties, and of good habits; having excellent references from families in this City and Brooklyn. Call on or address Martin, at factory warerooms of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS young man (American) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and well posted in City; best City references if required. Call for two days at No. 10 Horatio st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE MAN, Scotch; City or country; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; best of City references. Address B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, UNDERstands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses; undoubted City references. Address R. M., 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, without incumbrance; understands every part of the business thoroughly; best of City references. Address H. P., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER—COOK, WASHer, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant man and wife, aged thirty six years; man can care horses and drive, do gardening, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook, also a good laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits and good appearance; highest European and American references; single; aged twenty-six; lifetime experience; best City reference from last place. Inquire for Thomas, at Mr. Harnett's livery stables, No. 15 East 30th st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man (Protestant) as first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business, and also the care and management of road horses; best City references. Call or address for two days P. R., No. 100 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; married; thoroughly understands his business; best of references for ability, industry, and sobriety from his late employer. Address M. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, English; thoroughly understands the care of horses; no objection to the country; good references; willing and obliging, and of temperate habits. Address W. H., Dr. Callanach's, No. 15 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call at or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a Swiss married man, no family, as coachman and gardener, or assist on the farm; wife as chamber-maid, nurse, or assist in washing; references. Address, for three days, J. F. J., No. 50 West Houston st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; weight, nine stone; excellent City and European references as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address W. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COURIER AND TRAVELING SERVANT, in a family, or valet to a gentleman, by a young Swede, accustomed to traveling; speaks French, German, Italian, English, and Swedish; good recommendations. Address, by letter only, Swede, No. 207 East 15th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, small family, one who is willing to make himself generally useful, and fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; first class reference from present employer. Address T. Little, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant single man, aged twenty-seven years, who can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening, including green-house, graperies, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., opposite Jefferson Market.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands the care and management of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, &c., thoroughly; also the management of farm stock, &c.; good references. Address J. Sutherland, No. 64 Liberty st.

GARDENER.—BY A (PROTESTANT) MARRIED man as first-class gardener and florist; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address J. H. N., Westport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; IS A thorough gardener in all its branches; has twenty-three years' experience in this country; good references. Address R. H., West Chester village.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; CAN take care of horses, vegetable and flower garden. Address G. A. Riker, florist, East Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; best references. Address A. D., care of A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE young man, German; four years' first-class reference. Address C. F., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed; understands the care of horses, and make himself useful in milking and mowing; wages moderate; a home preferred; country or City. Call or address for two days, No. 317 East 43d st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS VALET IN A private family; good references if required. Address M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable, steady young man; is perfectly acquainted with his various duties; will be found obliging; best City and Old country references. Address James, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, TOgether, in a private family; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class cook; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., first flight, back.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. D. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the best of families. Call or address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house; five years' best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call or address 65 West 33d st.

WANTED.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE; as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; is acquainted with all kinds of farm machinery and stock; wife can take charge of cow and poultry produce; first-class reference. Address James Monaghan, 52d st. and 12th av.

HELP WANTED.

WEST SIDE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 270 West 34th st., over the Savings Bank.—Reliable help wanted. No charge at this office until engaged.

WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS, A young man of good address, about twenty-one years of age, who resides in the City; former experience no object; give references and amount of salary expected. Address R., Box No. 3,707 Post Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house, an intelligent lad about seventeen years of age, to assist at books; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address, with reference, Box No. 2,689 Post Office.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID; A Protestant girl to take care of children and assist with chamber-work; City reference required. Call at No. 115 West 21st st. between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT BOY TO LEARN TO be a waiter in a gentleman's family; age about fourteen; remuneration at first, food and clothing. Apply to Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; City references required. Call before 12, at No. 5 East 27th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS WHO will assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 47 East 18th st., between hours 1 and 3.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; reference required; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 412 West 47th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARance to learn the retail dry goods business. Apply to Lord & Taylor, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under name of P. BENNETT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed,) PHILANDER BENNETT.
WM. RICHARDSON.
NOS. 2 AND 3 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

WE, PHILANDER BENNETT AND IRVING P. BENNETT, do hereby certify that William Richardson has withdrawn from the firm of P. BENNETT & CO., which firm was composed of said Philander Bennett and said Richardson, and had its place of business at Nos. 2 and 3 South st., New-York, and that we, Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, intend to continue the business conducted by said firm, under the said firm name of P. Bennett & Co., at the place aforesaid, and that we reside respectively as follows, viz.: Philander Bennett at No. 411 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving P. Bennett at No. 314 5th av., New-York.—Dated Jan. 3, 1876. P. BENNETT.
I. P. BENNETT.
Witness: G. H. CRICHTON.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: On this 18th day of January, 1876, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, to me known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

[L. S.]
G. H. CRICHTON,
Notary Public No. 187,
City and County of New-York.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of GODFREY & BOYCE has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WILLIAM H. GODFREY.
WILLIAM H. GODFREY,
Dated Feb. 1, 1876. WILLIAM H. B. BOYCE.

INSTRUCTION.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

For catalogue of 1875–6, send to
SAM'L. KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY WRITING A PLAIN ENGLISH hand, to teach a small class one hour in the week; apply through post only. No. 147 Madison av.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED LINENS VERY CHEAP.—ALSO Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets &c., from auction, at low prices.
WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA...WED., March 1
JAVA........WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA.......WED., March 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE....................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....................................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA.....................................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..............................March 14, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA...............................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....................................March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..............................Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Bellard.............................Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier............................Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES..Feb. 15.
ALPS...March 1.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
CLARIBEL...Feb. 17.
ATLAS...March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....................Saturday, Feb. 12
STATE OF INDIANA......................Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
ANCHORIA...............SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.............................THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Sat., Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | England, Feb. 26, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY..........FEB. 12
GEORGIA....................WEDNESDAY..........FEB. 16

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........................TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY...................THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon.
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.............March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU.......Sat., Feb. 12 | SALIER.........Sat., Feb. 26
NECKAR.......Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN......Sat., March 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....................Thursday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...................Thursday, March 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO.............................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA.............................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 17.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
CELTIC.............................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.........................SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.............................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO..........Feb. 16 | HINDOO..................March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO...............Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00, P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE — DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 4, 1868, $6,000 of which must be from Nos. 1 to 600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.

Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.

These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by C. R. TUCKER, O. PRESCOTT, Trustees.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst. and reopen on the 24th inst.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A sufficient number of the shareholders having paid in their contributions toward legal expenses to warrant the Protective Committee in proceeding with defensive measures they have organized for a vigorous opposition to the foreclosure of the gold bond mortgage. Able counsel has been retained, and a careful examination of the case has developed many very strong points in our favor, both in law and equity. Contributions are still received from stockholders who desire to join in the movement.
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman, No. 2 Exchange court.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for both stocks and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten (10) days prior to the annual stock-holders' meeting on Feb. 16, inst.

By order of the President.
(Signed,) CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 15, to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ARKANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. STATE BONDS wanted in lots of $20,000 and upward; an advance on ruling quotations given. Address, stating amounts and lowest price, INVESTOR, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted. Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED.—Bondholders are requested to communicate promptly with MORGAN, [illegible] & BRO[illegible], No. 35 Broad st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL NEWELL, surviving and sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Walter, deceased, and Samuel Treat and Samuel Newell, sole surviving Trustees under the said will of Elizabeth M. Walter, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Sarah H. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Jane E. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, George Gunn, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, Mary Bidwell, Julia Beach, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat, Annette Bartlett, Addie J. Graves, Joseph R. Gunn, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, Susan T. Mercer, and John T. Murphy and George H. Nichols, Executors of the last will and testament of Charles W. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Mary R. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Joseph R. Walter, deceased, Joseph Ridgway, George Gunn, and Samuel Newell, Administrators with the will annexed of Mary Ridgway, deceased, defendants. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, (Room No. 17,) within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja28-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FERGUSON, plaintiff, against JAY GOULD, Lucy D. Fisk, individually, and as Executrix of the last will and testament of James Fisk, Junior, deceased; James Fisk, (Senior,) and Love Crowl Fisk, his wife; Minnie F. Morse, Rosie C. Morse, The Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company, John H. Bird, Halpern Albert, Carrie F. Ostheim, John N. Lewis, Thomas F. Hayes, John F. Cole, Anastasia Gigon Russell, William Taylor, Charles McIntosh, Wood Brothers Company, Helen J. Mansfield, John L. Melcher, Marietta R. Stevens and Charles G. Stevens, Executors and Executrix of Paran Stevens, deceased; The National Bank of Poultney, Charles Gerding, as Assignee of Matthew B. Brady, a bankrupt; William H. Marston, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Levi Steinweg, Camden C. Dike, Arthur C. Bigelow, Benjamin O. Burdick, Duncan S. Walker, Levi Underwood, William H. Gurney, The Jefferson Car Company, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, John Funton, Benjamin W. Blanchard, W. B. White, James R. Brett, Gustavus A. Brett, William G. Brett, Pierre V. A. Brett, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 24, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1875. JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja7-1aw6wF*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL W. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HENRY M. FRANKLIN, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 21st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, December 21, 1875. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1876. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja7-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Emanuel Barnett, and Mary Barnett his wife, (her real name being unknown,) William Wolff, Aaron Jacobs, and Julius G. Salbinger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Henry Roche and Mary his wife, (her real name being unknown,) defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 7th, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Pl'ff's Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, ALBERT HERMES, ROSALIE NEUBURGER, JACOB NEUBURGER, WILLIAM H. H. JOHNSTON, and MARY, his wife, (her real name being unknown,) WILLIAM WOLFF, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—EMELINE H. McINTYRE, plaintiff, against HYRAM C. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Number 47 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 17, 1876.
C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of January, 1876. C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja21-1aw6wF*

MURPHY, CORNELIUS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court.—EDWARD MURPHY, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS MURPHY and WATSON MATTHEWS, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1875,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1875. C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja7-1aw6wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that BENJAMIN BENNETT, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of all his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875. JAMES N. DAVIS, Assignee, No. 87 Newark av., Jersey City.
ja14-1aw6wF*

REMOVALS.

WHILE ANNOUNCING THE COMPLETE destruction by fire of our late premises, Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, on the 8th inst., we take occasion to inform our friends that we have purchased the building Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st., now occupied in part by Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons, where we are prepared to fill all orders as before. LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. Griffith & Co., No. 40 Vesey st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family will let, with board, an elegant suite of four rooms, with every modern improvement attached, with private parlor and private table if required, either to one or two families or a party of gentlemen; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av., or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK PARlor, with handsome new sofa-bed, to let, with first-class board, in a private English family, suitable for refined lady and gentleman; also front room, second floor; southern exposure; desirable location. No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—BACK PARLOR AND elegant second floor, with board; rooms on fourth floor to gentlemen; transient taken; few doors east of 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491, BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—To let, with board, one fine large front room, on third floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—TWO ELEGANT SUITES, with first-class board and attendance; also, one small and two large rooms, for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Two handsome rooms and hall room, with excellent board; moderate prices; location unexceptionable.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SQUARE room on third and two on fourth floor: running water; large, cheerful dining-room, parlor floor; references. No. 26 West 16th st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN in an American family of adults; pleasant home; terms moderate. No 236 West 37th st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—third story front, sunny, alcove room, with board. Terms very moderate.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56, WEST.—TWO rooms on third floor, front, to let, with board; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond floor front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, one elegant suite of rooms; also, fine basement. Mrs. MACLEAN.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, from $4 to $12; all locations. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 214 WEST.—PLEASant sunny rooms on the second and third floor, with board; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room to let, with board.

BOARD.—NO. 48 EAST 21ST.—EXTENSION ON first floor and hall room on fourth; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A HOME, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, for gentleman and wife, above 20th st., and between Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating full particulars and terms, Home, Box No. 5,465 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO GENTLEMEN only, with use of carpets and exclusive bath, or entire second floor, furnished, with bath, by the year or month, without board. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED back room; second story, southern exposure; to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

GRANT HOUSE, 48 NEW BOWERY.—HEATED throughout; prices greatly reduced; rooms by day and week, for families and gentlemen; always open.

NO. 51 WEST 11TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor, large and small rooms; low rates; call and select.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—SUITE OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS IN APARTment-house with lift, up-town. Address W., Box 280, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

74TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1876.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PRICILLA G. DRAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—You are hereby notified that a second and third general meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, in the District of New-Jersey, on the 23d day of February, 1876, at 10 A. M. of that day, at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as the same are incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., entitled "Bankruptcy." And this is further to give you notice that my final accounts as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt will then and there be filed with said Register in court, and that on said 23d day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon aforesaid, I shall apply to said court, at Chambers, before said Register, at his office aforesaid, for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, as the same is incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., entitled "Bankruptcy."—Dated New-Jersey, February 5, 1876.
WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, Assignee.
To Creditor of said Bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles G. Patterson, of Copake, in the County of Columbia, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy for said district.—Dated at Hudson, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1876. EZRA D. DELAMATER, Assignee.
f4-1aw3wF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of HENRY FLEMMING, insolvent, to present their claims and vouchers in support of the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 17 Cedar st., City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1876.
CHARLES EISENHUT, Assignee of Henry Flemming, insolvent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—AN application will be made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 10th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., by the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New-York, for leave to assume the name of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for petitioners, No. 48 Pine st., New-York.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1876. ja28-1aw6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8,
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
LA FAVORITA.
THERESA TITIENS (for the first time in America) as LEONORA.
Signor BRIGNOLI as FERNANDO.
First appearance (this season) of the famous baritone, Signor TAGLIAPIETRA.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1:30 P. M.,
LAST TITIENS MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.

Seats can be secured at the box-office, Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway. MONDAY, Feb. 14, Academy of Music, BALTIMORE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTINE DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.

Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

TENTH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Second suburban Pique Matinée, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented Mr. Brougham's romantic drama of JOHN GARTH, With CHARMING AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, AND
Mr. LESTER WALLACK............as............JOHN GARTH
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, A. FITZGERALD, C. A. STEVENSON, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss NINA VARIAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, LOCATED ONLY AT
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent composer and teacher, superintends the Piano Department.
MAX MARETZEK, the operatic director, directs the Vocal Department.
TERMS.—Classes of three pupils, $10 per quarter. Classes of two pupils, $15 per quarter.
STRICTLY PRIVATE lessons, $30 per quarter.
NEW TERMS NOW COMMENCING.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

CHICKERING HALL.

NEW-YORK QUARTET.
FOURTH SOIREE, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Edward Mollenhauer, first violin; Max Schwarz, second violin; George Matzka, viola; Fred. Bergner, violoncello, kindly assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, piano, and Mr. F. Remmertz, baritone. Mr. Greiner will preside at the piano.

PROGRAMME.
1. TRIO—Piano, violin, and violoncello, B flat, Op. 97. Beethoven.
2. CONCERTO—Violin, A minor; Rode. Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer.
3. SONG—"An die ferne geliebte," Beethoven. Mr. F. Remmertz.
4. a. Etude; b. Waltz; c. Tarantelle, Chopin. Mr. S. B. Mills.
5. QUARTET—A minor. Op. 41..............Schumann
8 o'clock. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Engagement for a limited season only, commencing SATURDAY, Feb. 12, of LUCILLE WESTERN in her powerful impersonation of NANCY SYKES, in the dramatisation of Dickens' novel of OLIVER TWIST. Mr. J. B. STUDLEY has been specially engaged for the rôles of BILL SYKES and Sir FRANCIS LEVISON, supported by an excellent company and orchestra. EAST LYNN, Monday, Feb. 14, Lucille Western as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. Box sheet open. Popular prices.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 2 o'clock. Original model varieties of America. Finest, funniest, most delightful entertainment in New-York. More stars, more beautiful women, best programme. Resort of fashion. Crowded houses. Home of mirth. (Fattie) Stewart, Miss Stickney, Blanche Elberta, Hussar Polonais, La Minuet, Three Fast Women, Smoked Out, Tableaux Vivant, Plantation Gems.

EAGLE THEATRE....BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART...........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Entire change of bill for the week commencing Feb. 7. By request, for one week only, the laughable burlesque of DID SHE GO, OR WAS SHE LED ASTRAY?
Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Mr. G. H. Macdermott, Mr. John Wild, in their original characters.
The Freeman Sisters and the entire company in new acts. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE DAYS OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS. | THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

LAST TITIENS MATINEE
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 12, at 1:30.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
BEAUMONT, BRIGNOLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, McDONALD.
Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, and No. 162 Broadway. Doors open at 12:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE.......................................Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL. TO-NIGHT.
GRAND CONCERT.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD IN and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present, S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application for leave to mortgage, lease, or sell real estate by PATRICK DIXON and WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR, Executors of the last will and testament of Jane Quinn, deceased.—On reading and filing the application of Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor, Executors of Jane Quinn, deceased, aforesaid, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said deceased for the payment of her debts; ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Jane Quinn, deceased, appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, at the County Courthouse, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of March, 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pay her debts. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Surrogate.
[L. S.] A true copy. PETER V. BURTSELL, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
(Original filed January 26, 1876.)
JOHN HAYES, Attorney for Executors,
ja28-1aw4wF* No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, Executors.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, Executors.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, Executors.
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-1aw6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY (SATURDAY) at 1:30 o'clock.
*** NEXT SATURDAY, the 12th inst.,
FIFTIETH NIGHT OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK.......................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...........................Manager
78TH TO 85TH TIME OF ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH.
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.
SATURDAY, Feb. 12,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Rosina...................Signora ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Berta (first appearance)........Signorina LAMBERTI
Count Almaviva....................Signor TOM KARL
Figaro (first appearance).........Signor FERRANTI
Dr. Bartolo...........................Signor BACELLI
Don Basilio, Signor COLETTI. Fiorello, Signor LOTTI
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director......................Signor TOMASI
Wednesday evening, Feb. 16—IL TROVATORE.
Friday evening, Feb. 18—LA CENERENTOLA.
Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location; Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats may now be secured at Academy box office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Kullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

CARL ALVES'
ANNUAL VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Will take place
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1876.
On which occasion the following well-known artists and pupils will assist:
Miss FRIEDERICKE SOKOLF, Soprano.
Mr. EDUARD MOLLENHAUER, Violin.
Mr. CHARLES WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. WILLIAM FECHER, Piano.
Mr. CARL WEDEMEYER, Violoncello.
Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone.
Miss SALLIE SMITH, Soprano.
Miss AUGUSTE STOPPEGEN, Contralto.
Mr. FREDERICK SPECHT, Jr., Tenor.
Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS, Baritone.
Mr. FREDERICK STEBB, Baritone.
Conductor.....................Mr. C. E. MOELLER
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Decker's piano warerooms, No. 33 Union square; Steinway Hall, and at the residence of Charles Alves, No. 113 2d av.
An interesting programme will be presented.

GRAND GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT,

TAMMANY HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.
The principal features of the entertainment will be sparring by
John Dwyer vs. George Rooke,
Prof. William Miller vs. Steve Taylor.
Prof. James O'Neil vs. Prof. William Clark.
Prof. William McClellan vs. William Madden.
Græco-Roman Wrestling:
Wilhelm Heygster vs. Thiebaud Bauer.
Their first appearance in this country.
James Messinger in his wonderful cannon ball performance.
Sergt. Burke in his Lightning Zouave Drill.
Broad sword, fencing, &c.
Tickets for sale at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st. Box-office open at Tammany Hall, Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH MATINEE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 2:30 P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss ATTILIE J. KRAUCHER, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Symphony, No. 4, D minor, Schumann; solo piano, Rhapsodie Hongroise, Liszt; Overture, "Faniska," Cherubini; solo piano, Chopin. Poeme symphonique, "On the Mountain," Liszt.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE. OPENING NIGHT, FEB. 11, 8 O'CLOCK. ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone; A. F. BURBANK, Reader; W. F. WILLIAMS, Organist; and YOUNG APOLLO CLUB. Feb. 19, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Feb. 29, Dr. E. H. CHAPIN; March 4, J. JAY VILLIERS; March 23, [illegible]; APRIL 1, GRAND CONCERT.
A half-hour organ concert will precede each entertainment. Reserved-seat tickets for course, $2 50; single reserved seats, 75 cents; admission, 50 cents. At POND'S, No. 39 Union square.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER. MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av., SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. Prof. BELEW, Psychologist and Mesmerist, will give his wonderful entertainment, introducing incomprehensible experiments, selecting lady and gentlemen subjects from the audience. Mr. JOHN GIFFIN, the renowned elocutionist, in the original sketch, the living pictures of noted actors. Miss ELLA BRADY, in her "Yankee Courtship." Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

LAST TITIENS MATINEE
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 12, at 1:30.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
BEAUMONT, BRIGNOLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, McDONALD.
Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music and No. 162 Broadway. Doors open at 12:30.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER.................Lessees and Managers
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, the charming actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in her own delightful domestic drama, JANE EYRE.
Monday evening, Feb. 14, production of her new play QUEEN AND WOMAN, with MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY and a GREAT CAST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,
EVENING at 8. | MATINEE at 2.
BERNANDEZ FOSTER | A. H. SHELDON
in his great play of | in the great play of
JACK HARKAWAY, | CHAIN OF GUILT and
AFLOAT | LOST AT LONG BRANCH.
AND ASHORE. | Admission, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GAL'S BEAU.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, NOS. 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Grand Parisian Ballet Troupe, [illegible], Nat. C. Goodwin, Harris and Carroll, Maggie Weston, Gus Williams, Ernest Lee, and all of Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinee Tuesday and Friday.

SACRED CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, by the famous and original Wilmington Colored Jubilee Singers. The largest, best, and most popular slave band of jubilee singers ever heard in this city. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats now on sale at the hall.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the People, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Feb. 12, Lecture (in course) by Prof. WILLIAM H. GOODYEAR, on "The Greek Temple," with stereopticon views of the ruins of Athens and Pæstum.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

SALE BY AUCTION, IN CONSEQUENCE of the dissolution of the Gallery of the late M. Schneider, ex-President of the Corps Legislatif and Manager of the Forges de Creusot, PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS by the first masters, viz: Backhuysen, Berghem, Both, Cuyp, Van Dyck, Creuse, Van der Heyden, Hobbema, Hondekoeter, De Hooch, (Pieter,) Van Huysum, Kabel du Jardin, Lambert Lombard, Marne, Metzu, Mieris, Murillo, Van der Neer, Ostade, (Adrien,) Ostade, (Isaac,) Potter, (Paulus,) Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruysdael, Snyders, Steen, (Jean,) Teniers, Van de Velde, (Adrien,) Van de Velde, (Willem,) Velasquez, Weenix, Wouwermans, Wynants. The sale will take place at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, Nos. 6, 8, and 9 Rooms, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 6th and 7th April, 1876. On view private Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th April, and public view on Wednesday, 5th April next. Catalogues to be obtained in Paris of M. Escribe, Appraiser, No. 6 Rue de Hanovre, and of M. Haro, Valuer, No. 14 Rue Visconti and No. 20 Rue Bonaparte.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE OF high class AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL-PAINTINGS.
To be sold at auction peremptorily THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 LIBERTY ST.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, [illegible] offered. Monthly instalments received, running from 12 to 36 months. Second-hand instruments [illegible] prices, [illegible] Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MR. BOWEN'S FACTS.

THEY ARE STILL KEPT SECRET.

THE MEETING OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE—MR. BOWEN APPEARS AND SUBMITS TWO PROPOSITIONS—THE ONE ASKING FOR A JOINT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION DECLINED—THE OTHER NOT YET DECIDED UPON.

The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church met last evening at Mr. Halliday's house, in Willow street, Brooklyn, expecting to receive any evidence in Mr. Bowen's possession tending to throw light upon the character of their Pastor. There were present Dr. Edward Beecher, Henry M. Cleveland, Rev. Mr. Halliday, Mr. Robinson, Mr. S. V. White, Mr. Blair, Mr. Tilney, Mr. H. C. Bowen, Mr. H. E. Bowen, Mr. E. A. Bowen, Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, and the stenographer of the committee. Mr. Bowen took a stenographer with him, but he was objected to by Mr. Tilney, and, after a brief discussion, ordered to withdraw, Mr. Bowen entering his protest against the action of the committee. Mr. Henry E. Bowen, at this point, asked that the stenographer engaged by the committee be also requested to withdraw, but Mr. Blair objected on the ground that Mr. Bowen had been requested to name a stenographer on whom the committee could agree, but that he had not done so. After a brief discussion the committee decided to retain their own stenographer. Mr. Tilney then said: "Mr. Bowen, we have called upon you to-night to testify as to the facts known to you on which you have made charges against Mr. Beecher, and we are now ready to hear you."

Mr. Bowen then read the following reply:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1876.

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of Feb. 8, received yesterday, informs me that your committee "are clearly of opinion" that the offense charged in Mr. White's "grievances" now exists in the most aggravated form, and further adds that I have, "without pretending to have personal knowledge," made infamous allegations and insinuations against the Pastor of Plymouth Church. It is plain that you herein indorse Mr. White's grievances, and add to them a further charge of your own. Indeed, while assuming to sit as a primary judicial body, which can only receive charges made by others and decide upon them, you assume the function of a plaintiff or a prosecuting attorney.

I hesitate to characterize, as it seems to me to deserve the position of a court which before beginning its trial assumes my guilt and decides against me. It may well be questioned whether such is a "proper tribunal." I might also justly protest against your action summoning me before your bar without serving upon me, according to immemorial usage, the distinctly formulated charges, with specifications, on which I am to be tried. You tell me that I am on trial and inform me you have already prejudged my case, but leave me to cull out here and there from your letter the charges on which you have first convicted and now wish to try me. This does not appear to me to be the position that would be taken by a "proper tribunal." I might further justly protest against your precipitancy in citing me to appear for trial on but a single day's notice. You will hardly assert that this agrees with any civil or ecclesiastical usage. Were I a Presbyterian I should be allowed at least ten days after being summoned to appear in which to prepare my answer and collect the testimony in my defense. I think that nothing less than this simple justice would be allowed by any "proper tribunal." I do not, however, care to take advantage of what appears to me to be your unfairness or your irregularity of procedure so as in any way to avoid all the investigation which you may desire. Indeed, I would assist you to make it more thorough and conclusive. I, therefore, now appear before you to make a proposition which will, I trust, please you, as providing for a more complete investigation than could be made before a committee constituted as yours is.

You will remember that in referring to a portion of the evidence which had led me to an unfavorable judgment of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, I said: "I never can or will be base enough to allow a single name to be bruited before the world." It is almost certain that the questions which might be asked before your committee would lead to the identification of the names referred to, and to their being ultimately brought before the public. To this I cannot consent, whatever may be the consequences to me personally. Fearing, therefore, lest an investigation before your committee should be inevitably incomplete and unsatisfactory, I propose that three men within the Congregational body be selected, distinguished for their wisdom and impartiality, such, for example, as President Woolsey, President Asa D. Smith, President Fairchild, Judge Lafayette S. Foster, Hon. Alpheus Hardy, or Hon. Julius H. Seelye, men in whose decision the world will feel confidence, who shall be pledged to keep all such evidence sacred, before whom only Mr. Beecher and myself shall appear with our witnesses, and before whom I will consent, without any reserve whatever, and as soon as they can meet, to give in full the evidence which has led me to say that I have no doubt that Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery, perjury and hypocrisy. I ask nothing more than that they shall fully consider the questions which you seem to have before you, whether I deserve ecclesiastical censure for my previous silence in reference to Mr. Beecher, and whether I am now justified by the facts in my possession in making what you call my "infamous allegations and insinuations" about him, made in response to your own demand for a reply to Mr. White's grievances. I am willing to abide by the censure or approval of such a body of men if Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church will also submit to their decision. I reaffirm everything I have stated about Henry Ward Beecher in my previous communication to you, and I am ready to substantiate it before such a tribunal. Very respectfully,

HENRY C. BOWEN.

After Mr. Bowen had read the above Mr. Tilney said: "We are not here to-night, to hear suggestions from you. The Examining Committee we consider the proper tribunal to act on your case, and we ask you now to repeat all facts known to you against Mr. Beecher."

Mr. Bowen—Is the proposition I have made to you refused? The facts which are called for involve incidents and names which you must all see must be screened from the public, and I therefore have made this proposition, desiring that the investigation shall be complete and that nothing may be concealed or evaded.

Mr. Blair moved that the committee decline to accede to Mr. Bowen's proposition, which was carried, Mr. Blair saying that this was not a case between Bowen and Beecher, but between Bowen and the church, and that it should not be withdrawn from the church and carried before strangers.

Mr. S. V. White said that, speaking not as a partisan of either Mr. Bowen or Mr. Beecher, but with a desire to know the character of his Pastor, he did not wish the case to go out of the church. He wanted to know the true character of their Pastor, and did not want the matter to go before strangers.

Mr. Bowen—When Mr. S. V. White called on me he stated that he made no charges against me. He made the same remarks in the presence of this committee, and he invited me to listen, as he alleged, to his statement of grievances, to hear my reply to the same, and receive the advice of the committee.

Mr. Tilney—In answer to your statement, I will say that all the new matter has been raised by yourself. We have summoned you here to hear what you have to say.

Mr. White—I am not here to press this matter to-night. I do not object to a postponement, but I mean to press this matter finally.

Mr. Blair—It does not rest with Mr. White to withdraw or delay his charges at this time. Mr. Bowen said he was ready now. We want simply his own personal knowledge and not what he has heard. He is not competent to call other witnesses. We want him to give what light he has personally as to the character of the Pastor.

Mr. Bowen—It seems I am now on trial before you. It is not fair to put me on trial without serving on me charges and specifications, and a sufficient notice. I am ready to be put on trial, but I must insist that it is utterly unjust to summon me for trial and expect me to answer with only twenty-four hours' notice. I must have time to collect dates, memoranda, &c.

The committee then formally declined Mr. Bowen's propositions.

In reply to the above Mr. Bowen handed in the following:

You have, gentlemen, declined what I thought was a fair proposition. I do not, nevertheless, desire to avoid an investigation, even before a body which has treated me so irregularly and unfairly, and which is, I may be pardoned for suggesting, so prejudiced by its very constitution and interests. I will, therefore, be ready, at the end of ten days, to meet you for the purpose of replying to the questions which may be proposed to me. This time is necessary, in order that I may consult papers, documents, dates, and memoranda referring to the case. I must also request you as speedily as possible to give me, in writing, the formulated charges and specifications on which you bring me to trial, with the names of witnesses, if any. Had you accepted my answer to Mr. White and then invited me as a fellow-member in the interests of the purity of the Church to state the facts to which I referred, that you might know whether or not the Pastor was a good man, I should have been obliged to answer without further ceremony. But you cannot now put yourselves on that ground. You tell me that "my case" is on trial, and I now have the right to insist on an early trial. I was not ready to speak during the years that I kept silent, but I am now ready when properly put on trial before any proper tribunal, or before you. But I must decline at this notice, and in this irregular way, to answer your questions to-night.

Mr. Blair said that the regular steps had been taken.

Mr. Bowen stated he had had only twenty-four hours to prepare for this meeting; that his engagements were such that it was utterly impossible for him to give the time necessary to prepare for this meeting. In all other ecclesiastical organizations ten days' notice was given and in the courts twenty days, but they required him on this short notice to come here prepared to answer any question involving dates and without any preparation. I am ready, gentlemen, said Mr. Bowen, on one minute's notice, to answer any question which refers to the essential facts against Mr. Beecher, but I am not ready and am not prepared to-night for a formal trial; I ask for ten days' time at least, and a statement of the charges against me to be given me in writing.

Dr. Edward Beecher—You stated in your previous communication that you were then ready to answer fully. Why, then, do you ask for more time?

Mr. Bowen—When I said now, I meant with proper notice. I have been silent for years and I meant that I was now ready to break silence before a proper tribunal when properly presented, according to Congregational usage, and I want more than twenty-four hours' notice. If you do not allow it I must retire, as I am not ready to-night to proceed into a full examination of this case.

Mr. S. V. White—If Mr. Bowen retires I will not let the matter rest. It would be wiser to give him the time than than to allow him to leave. I am in for the facts.

Mr. Blair moved that the committee retire for ten minutes. On returning, Mr. Tilney read the decision of the committee, as follows:

First—The committee decline to accede to Mr. Bowen's request for further adjournment.

Second—That they now urge him to state any facts in his possession in support of the allegations that he has made affecting the character of the Pastor.

Third—That if he now declines to state such facts, we shall to-morrow evening report to the Church the action which has been taken, and ask for instructions.

Mr. Bowen then rose and said: "I have been a member of Plymouth Church since its organization, and during all these years no charge or accusation has ever before been made against me, and now you ask me on twenty-four hours' notice to appear before you and go into this case without any preparation. As you refuse me the time necessary to reply to your questions, I must retire. Gentlemen, you would not, if you were in my place, think it fair to take such an unceremonious way of dealing with such a subject." Mr. Bowen then withdrew.

Members of the committee stated subsequently that a full stenographic report of the proceedings last night would be made to the church at its meeting this evening, and that it was probable that the church would refer the matter back to the committee with the recommendation that they grant Mr. Bowen the further time asked for.

SINGULAR BANK ROBBERY.

SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT UPON THE VAULTS OF A BANK IN NEW-LONDON—A MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 10.—Discovery was made on Wednesday evening, and became generally known Thursday morning, that the National Bank of Commerce of New-London had been robbed on Tuesday night of $21,510, under circumstances of a startling character. Wednesday morning the bank officers were unable to gain entrance to their vault, and telegraphed for experts. Not until these had arrived and opened the outer door was the robbery discovered. By that time the burglars had had nearly twenty-four hours' start. There was nearly one million dollars of cash, and securities of the bank and special depositors in the vaults, but nothing was taken but greenbacks to the amount already stated. The disorder of the papers and boxes within, and the fact that the inner locks were not refastened, leads to the belief that the burglars were frightened away before completing the work, though it is thought they may have purposely avoided taking securities which could be identified. The bank kept no gas-light burning at night, and had no special watchman. The whole Police force of the city numbers six, and but four are on duty at night. The bank is located under the new hotel, in the centre of the city. Entrance was effected by a window at the side, which was reached by a dark alley from an adjacent street. A high counter and screen within conceals the safe from the front windows. The burglars forced the combination lock to the outer vault, and the two combination locks to the inner door. The locks were found filled with a gritty substance. The safe of the Mariner's Bank, which occupies the same premises, was untouched. The combination of the outer lock was known only to one person. Each of the inner combinations was known only to one of the Tellers and to the Cashier, Mr. Charles Butler, a man of high character. No suspicious characters were noticed in town lately, and no one is missing. The complete mystery surrounding the affair and the highly artistic manner in which the work was executed have awakened great alarm among the banking men of both Norwich and New-London. The neatness of the bank floor, absence of tools, and the failure of anyone in the vicinity to hear any sound, makes the affair exceedingly enigmatical. Nothing unusual was heard in the hotel overhead. A lady living in a house adjoining the alley leading up from the neighboring street to the side of the bank, was awake Tuesday night on account of illness, and thought she heard suspicious noises; but there is nothing really tangible in her story. A bright moon was shining all that night, and the bank window was eight feet from the ground; yet the spot was quite secluded. As it is not known at what hour the burglary was committed, it is impossible to say just where the night Police were at the time, though it is possible that the theft was effected after the officers went off duty, as was the case at Northampton. Another singular circumstance connected with the affair is that the lock of the outer vault was reset by the original combination, but the gritty substance infused prevented the bolts from falling, showing that the thieves were thoroughly familiar with the mechanism and setting of this lock. A new lock had been procured, and was to have replaced that on the vault door Wednesday. The operation appears to have been peculiarly well-timed. The vaults themselves are considered almost impregnable, having been very recently constructed, on the occasion of the bank removing thither from its former site in the Union Bank building, on State street. Suspicion cannot be said to have fixed on any one as yet, but belief is expressed that the criminal parties have had considerable familiarity with bank-lock business, and that the smallness of the city Police force and want of lights on the premises afforded rare facilities for the commission of the crime, notwithstanding its central location. Detectives are busily at work, but with little hope of tracing out the theft to its source.

THE CASE OF REV. FRED. BELL.

Messrs. Morris and Pearsall, the counsel of Rev. Fred. Bell, late Pastor of the Park Avenue Primitive Methodist Church, Brooklyn, have prepared and forwarded to the Circuit Committee of that church an answer to the charges preferred against him by a lady member of his former congregation. After reciting the charges, the defendant asserts that in the original charges the date specified as the one on which the alleged improper proposals were made was given as April 9, 1875, but when it was discovered that at that time he was in Philadelphia, it was changed to the 21st and 29th of the same month. The defendant also avers that on the first of these latter dates the plaintiff attended the class-meeting of the Church, and on the occasion of his departure for Europe, in the following May, presented him with a token of her esteem. This cordiality also characterized her welcome on his return in August. After referring to the "clandestine" character of the meeting of Jan. 31, when charges were preferred against him, and stating that it was called without his knowledge, he reminds the committee that, after the presentation of his resignation, they, with full knowledge of all the facts in the case, invited him to continue preaching until March. After stating that he had from the first demanded a fair, thorough, and impartial trial, he expresses a doubt whether, from a committee who had assumed such a hostile and unfair position, such investigation could ever be expected. After further stating his conviction that, as the committee had condemned him in advance of trial, they did not constitute the proper tribunal to try him, he concludes as follows:

First—In this case, as between the Church and myself, (in which you are as much interested as I am,) it would be manifestly unfair to have my accusers and enemies sit as judges to try me. Second—It is the right of all men to be tried by their peers, and in local ecclesiastical law especially it is written, ministers should be tried by ministers. Third—Because I feel that the public, who have trusted me and stood by me in large numbers, should have a voice in the final disposition of this case. It will readily occur to you why this investigation should be made by ministers or laymen outside of the Primitive Methodist Church; and to that end I propose that a committee of ministers or laymen of the Evangelical churches of Brooklyn and New-York, to be alternately chosen by the Church and myself at the earliest opportunity, shall be requested to make a thorough and rigid investigation into the charges preferred against me. Such investigation must be public, and such an investigation I do not fear but court. The charges made against me are a wicked fabrication from beginning to the end, and I affirm that the fact of their falsity will be established beyond all question, and so clearly that you, as a former committee of your church, will be compelled to pronounce them utterly false and "trumped up," for such in very truth they are.

Yours, &c., FRED. BELL.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The following are the closing official prices in mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 433; California, 83¾; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 57¾; Chollar, 100; Savage, 23; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 16¼; Gould & Curry, 21; Best & Belcher, 58¼; Hale & Norcross, 59; Crown Point, 29½; Yellow Jacket, 98½; Empire, 6; Alpha, 23¾; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 24¾; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 67; Justice, 27½; Caledonia, 38½.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

INGERSOLL, Ontario, Feb. 10.—Prof. Bell, in an address before the Dairymen's Convention in session here to-day, estimated the amount of cheese made in Ontario during 1875 at 48,500,000 pounds, worth, at ten cents per pound, nearly five million dollars. This is two and three-quarter times the product of 1872.

AN ABSCONDING TREASURER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—The *Commercial's* Wooster, Ohio, special says: "J. R. Hilman, County Treasurer, absconded last night. A partial examination of his books shows a deficit of about $60,000, but further investigation may change these figures. Hilman is President of the Farmer's Bank of Wooster, and has heretofore borne an unblemished reputation.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETINGS YESTERDAY—THE SERVICES SIMILAR TO THOSE ON PREVIOUS DAYS—SPECIAL MEETINGS FOR WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN.

Over three thousand persons were in attendance at the noonday prayer-meeting held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey yesterday. The attendance of clergymen was unusually large. Among the ministers present on the platform were Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Holdrich, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Messrs. Lloyd, Michel, McAllister, Johns, Vincent, Dodge, Dent, Gregory, Moorhouse, and Bouton. Mr. Moody opened the services by saying: "Let us rise and sing the 119th hymn, 'Arise, my Soul, Arise.'" After the singing he requested that all bow in silent prayer while the requests for prayer were read. Of these about fifty were enumerated, including one from a widow in behalf of her only son; one for a grand-daughter inclined to doubt; from a mother whose son is a slave to drink, that he might be saved from his dangerous inclination while "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth by;" from a young lady for the spiritual welfare of her brothers; from a family seeking consolation in deep affliction; a parent hoping for the conversion of a son; a request from a wife and mother in behalf of her husband and child; from a Sunday-school teacher for the prosperity of his class; a special request for the unconverted members of the Freshman Class of Princeton College; and a special request from the Young Men's Christian Association that their work might be greatly blessed during the revival.

Mr. Moody, in preaching a brief lesson on the manner of and preparation for prayer, read from Second Chronicles, vii., 14, "If My people, which are called by My name, shall humble themselves, and pray and seek My face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land." Some people are dissatisfied, said the preacher, when their prayers are not answered, but I know that their supplications are fruitless because they are not delivered in accordance with God's words, or because they do not turn from their sins. They are disappointed, and yet were their prayers answered they would be the most astonished people in the world. How are we to pray? is a question which troubles the minds of a great many persons. Turning to Luke xi, we find this answer, "And it came to pass that as He was praying in a certain place, when He ceased one of His disciples said unto Him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples. And He said unto them, When ye pray say, Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed by Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us day by day our daily bread, and forgive us our sins, for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." In the ninth verse of the same Gospel three classes of praying Christians are pointed out—the asking, the seeking, and the knocking Christians. Some people ask, but they do not wait for the answer, and again they are amazed when it comes. Others know that God is ever ready to answer, and they take pains to find out the trouble. There is another class better than these, who keep knocking and knocking though the door be made of granite.

Mr. Moody concluded his address by announcing the hymn "I need Thee every hour," after the singing of which Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., prayed that the request sent in behalf of the Freshman Class of Princeton College would result in the conversion of the whole college. Dr. Hepworth said it seemed to him that they had a right to feel that the presence of the Holy Ghost was in their midst. He believed that the motive of his hearers in coming there, was not prompted by curiosity, but by a desire to know what God would have them do. It had often appeared to him that the nearest way to a neighbor's heart was by using the means which God has given us.

After a few moments spent by the congregation in silent prayer, at the special request of Mr. Moody, Dr. Ormiston said that the power of praying was a privilege of all people. If a person came to God with real prayer, laying bare the heart, He invariably answered with deliverance and peace. The grandest of all powers was the power of prayer, and yet it was the universal gift of all to plead for each and every soul. After Mr. Sankey had sang hymn No. 40, Rev. John Johns spoke briefly, and prayers were offered by Dr. Rogers and Mr. Moody for the young men of the City. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Tucker. The meeting for women, which was held in the conversation-room directly after the dismissal of the noon meeting, was attended by nearly all the women who were present during the preceding exercises.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The attendance at the Hippodrome last evening was very large, but nothing went amiss in consequence of the vastness of the assemblage, and the usual good order prevailed. Those who could not find accommodation in the main hall were directed to the smaller one, intended for the "overflow," where other exercises were held in the course of the evening. There is a wonderful sameness in the proceedings each night, and yet no lack of interest is manifest. While the assemblage was gathering several hymns were sung by the choir under the direction of Mr. Thatcher. Messrs. Moody and Sankey entered the building about 8 o'clock, and proceeded promptly to business. Mr. Sankey took his place at the cabinet organ, and Mr. Moody announced the 116th hymn: "Come thou fount of every blessing," which he requested the assemblage to sing standing. A portion of the request was obeyed universally—that is to say everybody stood up, while the singing, too, appeared to be pretty general. Then said Mr. Moody, "Let us join in prayer," whereupon Rev. Dr. Cuyler come forward and led this portion of the devotions. The prayer was liberal, taking in those who were most worthy of intercession, and those who were the least worthy, but chiefly the latter. It ended with the Lord's Prayer, in which a portion of the large gathering joined with fervor. The Seventy-ninth hymn, "Sowing the seed by the daylight fair," was next sung by Mr. Sankey, the choir taking up the refrain. Then Mr. Moody read a portion of the Scripture, from the twenty-fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, beginning with the fourteenth verse—the parable of the distribution of the talents. He also read some verses from the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus. He next called on Mr. Sankey to sing the ninety-eighth hymn, "Go work in my vineyard, there's plenty to do." Mr. Sankey sang the hymn, which, in spite of its slower movement, is very suggestive of the dashing Scotch air, "Bonnie Dundee."

Mr. Moody, taking his text from the thirteenth chapter of St. Mark, part of the fourth verse—"To every man his work"—preached a sermon urging with emphatic earnestness the necessity of every Christian doing the work which God had set him, no matter how insignificant it might seem. If, he said, the truth were known, every man and woman had His work laid out for him. The idea that if a person did not perform his work some one else would, was a false one, and if the work were not done every man would have to answer for his neglect when brought before God. It seemed proper that every one should take the question home to himself, "Am I to do the work that God gave me to do?" That question was easily answered in the affirmative. The man that had two talents and improved them heard the same word as the man who had five talents—"enter into the joy of thy Lord"—and the man who had but one talent given him would have heard the same answer if he had taken care of it. The Church of God was like an army with banners, and, as John Wesley had said, the Church ought to be all at it and always at it. He did not believe that they were going to pass through a revival, for it was the privilege of the Church of God to live always in a revival. His prayer was that God might let him die when the spirit of the Lord died out in their hearts. The trouble with a great many men was that they did not take care of the talents which God gave them, and were ever wishing for those of somebody else. Such a condition was wrong, and contrary to the spirit of Christ. Instead of that let them make use of those that God had given them. Did they ever think how many silent children God had? Ask them to talk about politics, and they were fluent. Speak of railway stocks, and they were ready with their answers; but ask them to talk for the Son of God, and they said, "Please excuse us." They were like the third man who buried his talent, and said that the Lord was a hard master. But men who used the talents given them knew that God was not a hard master. Therefore, if they had only one talent, let them make the best use of it. Some person had said that he would have no more influence than a farthing rush-light, but was not that some influence? What made the Dead Sea dead, except that it was always receiving and never giving out anything. Andrew, said the preacher, got the reputation of bringing people to Christ, but when he brought Peter to Christ little did he imagine that he had done the best work of his life. So might they be the instruments of bringing some Simon Peter to God, while he might lead thousands. What a glorious privilege this was, and therefore he again urged that if a man had only half a talent he should make the best use of it. If they would do this, God would increase it. In conclusion, he prayed that the spirit of God might come upon them, that each might be taught his work, and might be ready to do it.

After a short prayer by Mr. Moody, the 121st hymn, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," was sung, and while it was in progress many of the men of the congregation went to the "overflow" hall, where a special meeting had been arranged in their behalf. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Armitage, and some of the assemblage dispersed, while others remained for the prayer-meeting, of which Mr. William E. Dodge had charge.

THE OVERFLOW AND YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS.

The capacity of the "overflow" hall was fully tested by the crowd that assembled therein after the closing of the entrances to the main hall. Rev. J. Spencer Kennard delivered the opening invocation and preached a lesson. Rev. Dr. King next delivered prayer, and Rev. Mr. Conkling made an address. Mr. Sankey prefaced the singing of "Ninty and Nine" with a few remarks, saying that although he feared a great number came thither out of curiosity, he hoped they would go away with the spirit of God in their souls. Some came there, he had no doubt, saying to themselves, "Now, if I am to be converted it shall be in my way." But this would never do. They would have to give up their way and come to God in His way. To be saved they would find it necessary to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, who alone could show them the right way. At the conclusion of Mr. Sankey's song, Rev. Dr. Hepworth made an address.

As soon as the vast congregation had left the hall a meeting for young men was begun. Mr. Moody announced the hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer," after the singing of which he spoke in substance as follows: Two years ago, when we were in Edinburgh, I was requested to speak to the young men. I did not expect a large attendance, but I thought I would try the experiment. The meeting was appointed for a Sunday morning, and we had 1,500 young men present. The next meeting was conducted by the young men themselves. When we went to Glasgow there were 7,000 young men there whom we thought we would like to reach, and another effort similar to that made in Edinburgh proved successful. The students of Edinburgh came over, and aided us in organizing our classes. What a power those meetings were in that region! A work opened in Glasgow such as at that time I had never witnessed before.

The remaining portion of the meeting was devoted to the offering of prayers and the delivery of addresses by ministers and laymen.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY JOHNSON AND MR. HARRIOT—OVER $1,000,000 PAID TO HARRIOT & NOYES—MR. HARRIOT REFUSES TO ANSWER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

The taking of testimony in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was resumed yesterday morning, before Commissioner E. M. Wight, in the Drexel Building. Mr. Bennett appeared for the company and Mr. Goodwin for Mr. King.

Mr. Theodore T. Johnson, ex-Secretary, and at one time acting Treasurer, of the company, was recalled by Mr. Bennett and testified: I have examined the books of the plaintiff for the latter part of 1871, all of 1872, and a part of 1873; I found many payments recorded as made to Harriot & Noyes; the checks were drawn by order of Mr. Stockwell and the Vice President; Harriot & Noyes were among the numerous brokers of Mr. Stockwell; Mr. S. J. Harriot generally called for the checks; in the latter part of 1871, and early in 1872, the checks, as near as I can remember, were given about every week; the entry on the stubs of the check-book was "Harriot & Noyes' loan on demand;" Mr. Harriot called on an average once a week; sometimes he called oftener than once a week; the amounts of the checks would range from $50,000 to $100,000 to $250,000, and sometimes amounted to larger sums; I don't know that there was a pool formed that acted through Harriot & Noyes as their brokers; Harriot & Noyes never performed any services for the company to my knowledge; I never knew what these amounts were paid for, beyond seeing the entries on the stubs as loans; the initials of Stockwell were entered on the stubs to indicate that the money was loaned to Stockwell's brokers, to operate with in speculations for him; when Harriot came, he usually saw Mr. Stockwell or Mr. Bellows; no special inquiry was made in the company as to the loans to Harriot & Noyes; there was no special inquiry as to loans to any one firm; Messrs. Stockwell, Bellows, and others of the Directors, looked over the check books after the checks had been drawn; Mr. Alexander Masterton was one who looked over them; all the Directors had a right to examine any book of the company, and this right was exercised from time to time; the larger portion of the moneys loaned was to Harriot & Noyes; I don't remember any official discussion as to these large loans to Harriot & Noyes; it was understood that some of the Directors of the company were interested in a large amount of Pacific stock carried by Harriot & Noyes; I knew nothing about their being interested in any pool account; the greater portion of the checks issued to Harriet & Noyes and other brokers were issued by the order of Mr. Stockwell; these large checks were drawn frequently after a conference between Mr. Stockwell and other Directors, among whom was Mr. Masterton; I can only recall Mr. Masterton's name at present; a great many of these check transactions were had with Mr. Lyman, who made out the checks and brought them to me for my signature; I remember a meeting of the Board of Directors, when Messrs. Hatch, Talcott, and Sage were present, when I was requested to leave the room; I think it was in November, 1874; some very bitter charges were made before I left the room; I think the charges involved bad faith of one of the Directors in a settlement with Mr. Stockwell. Question—Were you requested to forget what was said on that occasion? Answer—I was, and was also requested not to enter that portion of the proceedings on the minutes.

Mr. Samuel J. Harriot, called by the company, testified: I am a member of the firm of Harriot & Noyes; I know Mr. Stockwell; my firm had large transactions with him in 1871 and 1872; my interviews with him were at my office and at the office of the Pacific Mail; I received a number of checks from Mr. Stockwell in 1871 and 1872, issued by the Pacific Mail Company; I know that there were not a large number received by me in 1871; can't tell whether they were credited to more than one account; I would rather not answer these questions without advice of counsel; I should like an adjournment until to-morrow to get advice.

Mr. Bennett said that the witness was not entitled to counsel, and that the witnesses had already had too much of counsel, and there had been too much evasion.

The witness continued: There were pools in my office; I have nothing to conceal; checks issued to us by the Pacific Mail Company were credited to our loan account; I don't know whether our firm furnished collaterals for these checks; Mr. Stockwell had an account in our office in 1871; I don't know why I should tell about any parties who did business with me at that time, other than those connected with this case; I can't give you any names without my books; I remember some of the names; I think it is unfair to be obliged to give these names without my books; I refuse to give the names, and will take the consequences.

Mr. Bennett moved that the witness be reported as guilty of contempt unless he answered.

Commissioner Wight said that the witness had said that he knew of some of the names, and it was his duty to give them.

The witness said that he had merely said that there were others interested with Mr. Stockwell, but had not said that he knew their names, and continued: I don't even know that there were pools in my office; there were accounts there; most of the checks that were given us by the Pacific Mail were loans on collaterals.

Mr. Bennett insisted on an answer about the names, and the witness said he did not want to answer until he had had a day's time to produce his books. The witness again refused to answer, and the Commissioner said he would have to report his refusal to the court. Witness—I must take the consequences then. I will not answer unless I am compelled to.

Witness resumed: One of the gentlemen whom I declined to name was a Director of the Pacific Mail at that time; I do not know whether there ever was a pool in my office; I don't think there was, and therefore I don't know whether any person was engaged in a pool; Mr. Billings kept an account in my office at that time; I decline to say whether Mr. Billings was one of the persons whose names I declined to give; Mr. Billings had a joint account with Mr. Stockwell in our office; can't tell whether Mr. Masterton was interested with Mr. Stockwell; don't think Gen. H. H. Bagster was interested with Mr. Stockwell; I am almost positive that Mr. Trenor W. Park was not interested with Mr. Stockwell; Mr. F. W. G. Bellows was not so interested to my knowledge. The witness promised to have his books at an adjourned hearing to-day. He said he would try to give satisfactory answers, and it was understood that if he does so no proceedings will be taken against him.

Mr. Johnson was recalled, and was handed the check-book for 1872 of the Pacific Mail Company to read off a list of the checks recorded there as given by the company to Harriot & Noyes. He read as follows, giving the dates and the amounts, all the checks being dated in 1872:

March 9, $318,000; March 14, $100,000; March 15, (two checks,) $100,000 and $2,400; March 16, (eight checks,) $21,000, $40,000, $200,000, $20,000, $50,000, $38,724 62, $14,709 38, and $5,825; April 11, (two checks,) $6,000 and $20,000; April 16, (four checks,) $32,000, $96,000, $185,600, and $142,560 48; April 17, (two checks,) $85,500 and $19,000; April 19, (two checks,) $162,887 50 and $176,800; May 10, $3,058 74; May 15, $201,412 50; May 21, (two checks,) $228,735 83 and $21 15. Total amount of checks, $2,559,235 20.

Witness resumed: The handwriting on the stubs of the checks is that of Charles S. Abercrombie, Henry Smith, and Charles Lyman; the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, beside Stockwell, at the time these checks were given, were Alexander Masterton, H. H. Bagster, Henry Clews, James D. Smith; O. P. C. Billings, Charles J. Osborn, Le Grand Lockwood, and E. C. Taylor; Mr. Masterton was a bank President; I think he is still President of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank; Stockwell was President of the Panama Railroad Company at that time; Stockwell was President of both companies, and made an agreement with himself for the sale of the Central American Steam-ship Line [laughter,] while I was an officer of the Pacific Mail Company I think the company kept an account with him individually; the entries in reference to the checks issued by the company were made in the cash journal.

In the absence of the cash journal the further testimony of this witness was postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock, to which time the examination was adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Belew, psychologist and mesmerist, will give one of his wonderful entertainments at Masonic Temple to-morrow evening.

Sixteen boxes of cigarettes were seized on board the Columbus, from Havana, yesterday, and taken to the seizure-room at the Custom-house.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held last evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street, President William Phelps in the chair.

Leave was granted by Judge Donohue, yesterday, to William A. Butler, the Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, to institute suits on about fifty-five notes and mortgages held by the bank.

The protest against imposing a tax upon the commercial reporters is being rapidly signed by the members of the Produce Exchange. Feeling runs very high against the Board of Managers for adopting such a rule.

A gigantic steer is now on exhibition at No. 49 Great Jones street, which is to be taken to the Centennial Exhibition next Summer. The beast is five feet four inches high, twenty-six feet long, and weighs 5,000 pounds.

James Callahan, aged twenty-one, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received on Wednesday, at Blissville, Long Island, by being run over by a train on the Long Island Railroad. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

The complaint in the suit of Morris K. Jesup & Co. against Samuel Smith and others, was dismissed by Judge Donohue, in Superior Court Circuit, Part II., yesterday. The particulars of the suit were given in THE TIMES yesterday.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give a reception at their hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, on Monday evening next. The entertainment will consist of a grand vocal concert by the Young Apollo Club.

Postmaster James received word yesterday from Mr. Francklyn, agent of the Cunard Line, that one of their steamers, the Delta, would be dispatched next Saturday for Jamaica, and at his suggestion an extra mail for that place will be made up to be dispatched in that steam-ship.

Col. Emmons Clark acknowledges the receipt of a check for $500 from L. Delmonico as his subscription to the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund. Subscription-lists are now in circulation among the veteran and exempt members of the regiment, and the result will be duly announced.

The Committee on International Temperance Conference have arranged to have presented to the Temperance Congress, which is to assemble in Philadelphia the second week in June, 1876, a full history of the temperance movement for the last century, together with histories of national societies and organizations.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 33,508 letters and seventy-five bags of papers. The Wieland, for Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, took out 29,168 letters and seventy-one bags of papers; the City of Vera Cruz, 3,450 letters and three bags of papers, and the Canima, for Bermuda, 890 letters and one bag of papers.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Thomas Ahearn, charged by Paulding, the bill-poster, with having defaced a bill-board at Third avenue and Thirty-first street, by posting a bill of the Theatre Comique over one of the Olympic Theatre, pleaded guilty. Recorder Hackett sentenced Ahearn to ten days' confinement in the County Prison.

On Tuesday night James Leddy, of No. 226 Eighth avenue, stole twenty-eight pigeons, valued at $75, from a coop belonging to Charles Schwaich, of No. 341 Tenth avenue. Leddy was arrested on the east side yesterday while disposing of two of the stolen pigeons, and at the Essex Market Police Court was subsequently committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday suspended William H. Henriques and W. R. Cromwell for three days, on the complaint of W. E. Connor, who charged them with making remarks during the session of the board calculated to injure his credit. Mr. Connor was buying Pacific Mail, and the remarks complained of were to the effect that the negotiations would end either in a "brown-stone front or a burst up."

Deputy United States Marshal Finnegass, of California, arrived in this City yesterday, having in custody J. Nicholson Elbert, against whom an indictment has been found in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, charging him with forging an indorsement upon and uttering a United States registered bond for $5,000. The information was filed July 20, 1874, about which time, it is alleged, the offense was committed. Proceedings were taken to secure his arrest, but before anything could be done the accused had left the City. Elbert was immediately committed to Ludlow Street Jail, and will probably be brought up for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

BROOKLYN.

A new branch Post Office is to be opened on Fifth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, March 1, for the accommodation of that section of the city of Brooklyn.

All the legal documents and papers in the Brooklyn Ring suits have been filed in the Kings County Clerk's office, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court transferring the suits to that county for trial.

Paul Stanton, who was arrested on Jan. 18 in company with two others, on a charge of burglary, escaped yesterday morning from a cell in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, by removing the bars of the ventilator.

The Aldermanic committee having the matter in charge have reported favorably on the petition of Havemeyer & Elder for permission to build a covered bridge from their refinery at the foot of South Fifth street, E. D., across First street, to their warehouse opposite.

Edith Farrington, who was arrested at St. Luke's Hospital on Monday night, and taken to Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mr. Hillgrove, in whose family she was employed as a domestic in 1874, was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where she still remains. She was too ill to appear in court yesterday morning. Miss Moore, who was an inmate of Mr. Hillgrove's house at the time of the robbery, and who lost a gold watch valued at $150 at the same time, yesterday preferred a charge of grand larceny against her.

LONG ISLAND.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Hicksville have resolved to hold a Spring Fair on Thursday and Friday, June 29 and 30.

A meeting of the people of Babylon will be held this evening, for the purpose of discussing the proposed union of Babylon with the eastern towns of Queens County, in the movement to form a new county.

One of the best pigeon matches of the season is announced to come off to-day at Dexter Park, Long Island. It will be between the best fives of the Long Island and the Nassau Clubs. Messrs. Wynn, Talbot, West, Polhemus, and Broadway have been selected from the Long Island Club. The Nassau Club will probably select Messrs. Livingston, McKoff, Powell, Van Sise, and Boehm. Following this match will be one between the Long Island "Five" and five others of the same club, as follows: Messrs. Birdseye, Wingate, Baylis, Radin, and Gildersleeve.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown tramp was fatally injured by a Paterson train at Newark yesterday.

The price of gas is to be reduced in Elizabeth on March 1, from $3 50 to $3 per 1,000 feet.

The registry for the special election for a Sheriff of Essex County takes place on Saturday.

James Kelly was committed to the Essex Jail yesterday on a charge of grossly insulting a number of young girls who attend the public school in Burnett street, Newark.

The reported discharge of a number of hands in the employ of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Elizabeth, is untrue. The men are all kept at work, but their wages have been reduced.

At a meeting of the Essex Freeholders held yesterday, the statement was made that members were in the habit of meeting in the street, talking for a few minutes and then charging $2 each for a committee meeting.

A one-armed soldier named McIntosh, a resident of Newark, revenged himself upon some boys who were tormenting him, by throwing one of them into the canal. The boy was in no danger, and an officer who was appealed to, refused to arrest McIntosh, in which he was sustained by those present, who were unanimously of the opinion that the boy had only deserved his deserts.

George Fielding, Sexton of Rev. Mrs. Phœbe Hanaford's Church, Jersey City Heights, has become insane from religious excitement. He claims to be Christ crucified and to have risen from the dead for the second time. From the fact that he asserts that his mission is to "sacrifice innocent blood," his family fear that he will harm some of them unless he is placed under restraint.

CHARGED WITH HAVING THREE WIVES.

Thomas Murphy was arrested in Jersey City yesterday and held to bail by Justice Leonard on a charge of bigamy. He married his first wife in Ireland some twenty-five years ago, and a few years afterward came to this country, leaving her at home with a promise to send for her. Instead of doing so he married a woman named Ann Murtagh, whom he met at Woonsocket, R. I. With her he lived until 1860, when by some means she became aware that he had another wife in Ireland, and left him. Murphy then proceeded to Jersey City, where he went into business and amassed considerable property. A few years ago he made the acquaintance of a woman named O'Connell, and after a brief courtship married her also. Yesterday the second wife, who had learned of his third marriage, caused his arrest. There will be an examination in the case to-day.

MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY.

CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME—THE LADIES WHO WILL PRESIDE AT THE TABLES, AND THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The managers of the Martha Washington Tea Party, which is to be given on Feb. 22, have made a few changes in the programme of the evening's entertainment. Instead of Irving Hall, the Academy of Music will be the first to be thrown open, and the inaugural exercises will begin by the singing of George Cooper's hymn by the entire Trinity choir. After this the ladies who are to preside at the tea-tables will march with their escorts in costume around the Academy stage and then to their stations in Irving Hall. The remainder of the programme will be the same as printed in THE TIMES of Jan. 30. The managers yesterday made out the lists of those who will preside at the different tables, and act as the Reception and Floor Committees, which are as follows:

Mrs. John C. Fremont, in charge of the table representing Virginia; Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, New-York; Mrs. John D. Townsend, Massachusetts; Mrs. R. F. Weir, North Carolina; Mrs. William H. Wiley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Fannie Barrow, South Carolina; Mrs. H. L. Van Wycke, Delaware; Mrs. Rufus King, Jr., New-Jersey; Mrs. A. E. Macdonald, Rhode Island; Mrs. W. A. Conklin, New-Hampshire; Mrs. David S. Babcock, Connecticut; Mrs. Murray Nairne, Maryland; Mrs. Charles C. Leeds, Georgia; Mrs. George Vandenhoff, Vermont; Mrs. D. G. Handy, Kentucky; Mrs. Matthew Wilson, Tennessee; Mrs. Francis S. Brown, Ohio; Mrs. W. H. Coventry Waddell, Louisiana; Mrs. David Watts, Mississippi; Mrs. E. L. Guernsey, Illinois; Mrs. F. P. Earle, Maine; Mrs. T. Y. Avery, Mississippi; Mrs. L. D. Richards, Arkansas; Mrs. R. L. Fabian, Michigan; Mrs. Philip Mohen, Texas; Mrs. Oscar Tibbals, Florida; Mrs. L. R. Preston, Iowa; Mrs. Edward Salomon, Wisconsin; Mrs. Emerson Opdycke, California; Mrs. C. L. Lewis, Minnesota; Mrs. George C. Lee, Oregon; Mrs. T. B. Musgrave, Kansas; Mrs. George A. Albro, West Virginia; Mrs. Thomas E. Smith, Nevada; Miss R. Hunter, Nebraska; Mrs. George C. Barrett, Colorado; Mrs. George W. Powers, Dakota; Miss Alice Bewley, Wyoming; Miss Mary Newcomb, Idaho, Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac, New-Mexico; Mrs. W. D. Barbour, Arizona; Mrs. E. H. Wootten, Washington; Mrs. O. Osborn, Indian Territory and District of Columbia, Floral Temple.

Reception Committee.—Gen. Alex. Shaler, Col. F. A. Conkling, Franklin Edson, George H. Brodhead, Sol. Sayles, Henry Hentz, Gardner G. Yvelin, James M. Requa, John E. DeWitt, Samuel A. Lewis, L. M. Bates, Benjamin W. Floyd, John D. Townsend, Charles Spear, Charles F. Connor, James S. Barron, William H. Weed, Charles Bellows, Townsend Cox, Charles F. Hardy, John H. Kemp, William Mitchell, Jr., Jenkins Van Schaick, M. B. Fielding, Major Eugene M. Earle, James M. Brady, Charles Chamberlain, Jr., Francis B. Thurber, R. A. Powers, Henry C. Ellis.

THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND COMPANY.

There was sold on the 8th inst. at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the property and franchises of the Central Underground Company under a decree of foreclosure. By the terms of the decree the sale embraced the right of way for a railway from the Battery to the Central Park, excepting that part of Broadway between the City Hall and Union square; for a railway under the Fourth avenue south of Forty-second down to Eighth street. The above are in addition to the right of way in streets, avenues, and public places from the City Hall, via Mulberry and other streets, to Union square, Madison square, and Madison avenue to and along the Harlem River for the main line. It was adjudged that the branch to the Central Park and connections with other railroads authorized by the charter, and embracing portions of the above routes had been legally located, and that the company and its successors had become seized and possessed of the right to enter upon contract and maintain the railway or railways therein for the period granted by the charter—one hundred years. All the conditions to give effect to the grant had been complied with. It is thus adjudicated that this grant, being prior to the grants made to the Vanderbilt and Beach under-ground companies, has priority over the latter companies where their lines are located in the same streets and avenues as those thus adjudged to be duly located by the Central Under-ground Company. Origen Vandenburgh, the plaintiff in the foreclosure, became the purchaser. It is understood the sale relieves the property and franchises from embarrassments which have restrained their use for years, and it is claimed by the purchaser that the construction of the railway will be commenced during the Centennial year and be pushed to an early completion.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10.—Printing Cloths market as last reported, with light business.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steam-ship South Carolina, for Charleston.—Mrs. Dale, Miss Inglis, G. C. Barney, J. E. Fitch, Miss J. C. Morton, W. F. Warren, J. Stewart, Mrs. Thomas Tilly, Miss Tilly, G. H. Goued and wife, Q. Orton and wife, F. B. Oakley, T. Thompson and wife, T. J. Sheridan, Q. Boyd, Jr., Q. L. Pitkin and wife, A. Bridgeman, G. Haber.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—J. A. Adams, H. C. Guion, Miss C. C. Howell, Miss Minnie Lewis, Dr. J. F. Frisbie and wife, F. B. Klock and wife, Henry C. Soden, S. C. Ostrander, Mrs. F. J. Braker, Miss J. Grant, H. J. Braker, Louis Vogel, John Meires, J. Abad, Charles Pearis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Mr. Cox, Father Prescott, Father Maturin and child, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Brayley, Emil Pfeiffer, Mrs. Pfeiffer, Edward Davison, Mrs. Davison, Mr. Carroll, John H. Swallow, G. Blantern, W. A. Carroll, George Hann, Joseph Mitchell, Robert Patterson, Miss E. Patterson, Miss A. Dewar Nimmo, D. McCall, Alfred H. Louis, John McAlister.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Kingston, Jam.—E. M. Smith, William L. Barne, William L. Pope, Godfrey Burton, Louis Harris, Peter D. Brown, Edward Patterson.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Robert B. Minturn, John M. Storey, George W. Wylie, Walter G. Beal, Horace D. Badger, Emelio Puig, Bernhard Browning, Nicholas Rath, Ricardo Acosta, Baldomero Herrera, Jose Gomez, Emelio G. Corugedo, Francisco Lomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:59 | Sun sets.....5:30 | Moon rises...7:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:55 | Gov. Island...9:44 | Hell Gate..11:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Eleanora, Johnston, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Miland, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton Bar, A. E. Outerbridge; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Sons; City of Dallas, Hines, Port Royal and Fernandina, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Virginia, (Br.,) Pugsley, Bristol, Eng., Geo. F. Bulley; Excelsior, Edav, Jr., Havre, Fr., J. T. B. Maxwell; Martino, (Ital.,) Gigante, Glasgow, Scot., John C. Seager; Francisco R., (Ital.,) Califiero, Glasgow, Scot., John C. Seager.

Brigs Mary E. Thayer, McCarty, Gibraltar for orders, R. N. Hand; A. S. Pennell, Beck, Moule, Guadaloupe, James Murray & Co.; H. C. Sibley, Colson, Anjier for orders, Snow & Burgess; Ann Elizabeth, Burgess, Mayaguez, P. R., Snow & Burgess; Eaglet, (Br.,) Days, Montevideo, John Norton, Jr., & Sons.

Schrs. E. E. Rackett, Bergman, Turk's Island and the Bar, Wilson & Asmus; Lizzie Titus, Phillips, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Mary E. Collins, Somers, Ponce and Mayaguez, P. R., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Madawaska Maid, Tupper, Gloucester, Mass., R. J. Godwin & Son; A. P. Emerson, Emerson, Basse Terre, St. Kitts, Br. W. I., Cartwright & Harrison.

Steam-tug Jennie, Walkinson, Charleston, S. C., George F. Plymer.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Zimmerman, Havana Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Feb. 8, lat. 34, lon. 76 25, passed schr. Pedro A. Grau, (of Philadelphia,) bound N.; 9th, lat. 36 50, lon. 75 20, passed bark Dagmar, (Norw.,) and brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) bound N.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Ferguson, Jacmel Jan. 26, Aux Cayes 30th, and Kingston, Jam., Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Feb. 5, off Castle Island, in Crooked Island passage, communicated with boat of steam-boat Francis Elena, from Wilmington, N. C., for Barranquilla, Columbia, out 3 months and 25 ds., and lying at anchor for fair weather to proceed; all well on board; same day communicated with boat from Fortuna's Island, who reported a French ship wrecked on Hogsty Reef; name unknown and no particulars.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Richard McManus, Beals, Padang Oct. 19, with coffee to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. N. Brookman. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 13, St. Helena 25th, and crossed the equator Jan. 9, in longitude 29 30; Dec. 1, lat. 30 33 S., lon. 37 29 E., spoke ship Kate Kelloch, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 52 ds. out; 12th, 40 miles S. S. E. from Cape of Good Hope, spoke brig Sally Brown, from Java, for Boston, 55 ds. out.

Ship New World, Hammond, (late Champion,) London 35 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Feb. 2, lat. 27 40, lon. 59 49, signalized a German bark showing signal letters M. D. B. J., from Westphalia, for Sandy Hook.

Ship Edith Warren, (of Liverpool,) Clerk, Calcutta Oct. 6 and Sands Head 8th, with mdse. to Warren & Co. Had no south-east trades in the Indian Ocean, but light, variable winds; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 22, and crossed the equator Jan 16, in lon. 30.

Bark Vittoria, (Ital.,) Muresca, Smyrna Oct. 19, Malta Nov. 15, and Cagliari Dec. 6, with mdse. to J. C. McAndrews—vessel to master.

Bark Paola Revello, (Ital.,) Revello, Taganrog Nov. 15, Constantinople 24th, and Gibraltar Dec. 28, with wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate.

Bark Rhea, (Ger.,) Briedig, Bordeaux 34 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Petersen, Dublin 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Jan. 21, lat. 38 20, lon. 42 30, spoke bark Victoria, from London for New-York, 17 ds. out.

Bark Srecna P., (Aust.,) Chessanes, Hull 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark John Worster, Winn, Boston, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Manzanilla 17 ds., with mdse. to Thomas J. Owen & Son—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig O. C. Clary, Delano, St. Pierre 17 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Britannia, for New-York, to sail Jan. 30.

Brig Eva, (Ital.,) Cappello, Naples 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 27.

Brig Agnes Barton, (of Baltimore,) Knight, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Hicks & Bell.

Brig Jennie A. Cheney, (of Boston,) Perry, Rio Grande do Sul 53 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Emerson Roker, (of Rockland,) Marston, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to De Castro & Donner—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Maggie Mulvey, (of St. George, Me.,) Fountain, Cardenas 17 ds., with molasses to Gomez, Rionda & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Pedro Varela, Perkins, Montevideo 58 ds., with hides to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Laura Fride, (of Turk's Island,) Stevens, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Matilda M., (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Fortune Island 17 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. H. P. Havens, Pierce, Richmond, with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Harbinger, Dodge, Tampa, Fla., 12 ds., with cedar to Eagle Pencil Co.—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. Winnie Lowrey, (of Waldoboro,) Spear, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to James McIntyre & Co.—vessel to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Lexington, Dayton, Fernandina 7 ds., with lumber to E. C. Brown. Is bound to Port Johnson.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N., very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wieland, for Hamburg; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; [illegible], for Philadelphia; ships Wylo, for London; [illegible], for San Francisco; barks Maryat, for Dundee; Alberto and Marino, for Cork; Volturno, for Lisbon; [illegible], for Bordeaux; Uzziah, for Adelaide; John J. Marsh, for Cardenas; Norah, for Point-a-Pitre; Excelsior, for Bermuda; Dora, for St. Johns, N. F.; George A. [illegible], for ——; brigs Jennie Phinney, for Buenos Ayres; San Jacinto, for Havana; schrs. B. J. Willard, for Trinidad; Samuel H. Brawford, for Port Spain; Maggie Cain, for St. Jago; Flora M. Crowley, for St. Thomas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 8.—Arr. brigs Frontier, [illegible], Portland; Abbie Ellen, St. Thomas; Concord, [illegible], Baltimore; schr. N. B. Hume, Diggins, Cardiff.

Sld. brig Yeadne Rionda, Plummer, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 3.—Arr. schr. Abbie S. Bacon, Bacon, New-York.

Feb. 6.—Schrs. Thomas W. Holder, St. Thomas; Annie Jones, (Br.,) Jones, do.; L. S. Levering, Corson, Barbados; Alice B. Gardner, Port Spain; Mary A. Bradshaw, Van Gilder, New-York.

Sld. Feb. 3, brig Forrest Prince, (Br.,) Carrol, Boston; schrs. Mary E. Staples, Mott, Portland; Mary Howell, Davidson, New-York.

Feb. 5.—Brig Kremlin, Wyman, Boston.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Arr. steamers Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans; Frankfurt, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, New-Orleans; Crescent City, Curtis, New-York.

Sld. steamers City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-York; Chas. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; Margaret, Baker, do.

MATANZAS, Feb. 8.—Sld. bark Josie Mildred, Ginn, N. of Hatteras; schr. Sarah S. Harding, Smith, do.

SAGUA, Feb. 7.—Arr. Schr. Elva E. Pettingill, York, Portland.

Sld. brig Manlius, (Br.,) Todd, New-York.

ST. JAGO, Jan. 29.—Arr. bark Emma C. Litchfield, Hayden, Cardiff; schr. Treasure, Nova Scotia.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 10.—Sld. brig Vesta, (Br.,) Durkee, Martinique.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sld. Alfred, Capt. Gray; Marchioness of Queensberry, Richard Pearse, Energie, Fannie P. Flamingo, Anna Precht, Francesca, Capt. Castellano, and Laura Cacace.

Arr. out on the 6th inst.: San Luigi, George Kreuzberg, Nuova Emilie Celestina, and Gazelle.

Arr. out on 9th inst.: Shatemuc, and Gazella.

Arr. out on the 10th inst.: Borrowdale, St. Louis, Lizzie Burrill, Guiona, and Framat.

Sixteenth Annual Statement

OF

THE WASHINGTON

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CYRUS CURTISS, President,

No. 155 Broadway, N. Y.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1875 . .		$4,084,560 33
Received for premiums and annuities	$972,449 80	
Received for interest	271,153 60	—$1,243,603 40
Total		$5,328,173 73
Paid claims by death	$336,827 99	
Paid matured endowments	14,002 57	
Paid dividends and surrendered policies	258,249 16	
Total paid policy-holders	$609,079 72	
Paid interest, taxes, and commissions	80,845 06	
Paid expenses	122,555 89	—$812,280 67
Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1875 . .		$4,515,892 06

INVESTMENTS.

Loans on bond and mortgage	$2,353,263 87	
United States stocks at cost	447,107 50	
N. Y. State, City, and County Stocks at cost	1,378,011 63	
Real estate	59,679 74	
Loans on policies	11,932 13	
Cash in banks and Trust Company	243,446 87	
Cash in course of transmission	22,450 32	—$4,515,892 06
Add interest unpaid and accrued		44,136 86
Add market value of stocks in excess of cost		71,930 87
Actual investments		$4,631,[illegible]
Add deferred and unpaid premiums		218,[illegible]
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1875		$4,850,303 [illegible]
Cash reserve to reinsure all outstanding policies, N. Y. Standard	$4,047,153 [illegible]	
Other liabilities	53,281 34	—$4,100,[illegible]
Surplus		$749,863 [illegible]

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Vice President.
W. HAXTUN, Secretary.
CYRUS MUNN, Assistant Secretary.
E. S. FRENCH, Sup't of Agencies.
B. W. McCREADY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STERLING

SILVER-WARE.

REDUCED PRICES.

QUALITY 925-1000 GUARANTEED.

SPOONS AND FORKS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT $1 35 (GOLD) PER OUNCE AND COST OF MAKING.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND SILVER WEDDING GIFTS AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH,

NO. 889 BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH ST.

PIVOT BRACE.

The best "SUSPENDERS" in the world, and the latest novelty of

Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

For sale by all Retailers.